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VOL. 43. VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1905. NO. 60.

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AGENTS

A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT.

Vessels Leaving New York Now Carry Full Cargoes.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Aug. 19.—The Journal of Commerce says: "Steamship interests at this port are quite elated over the decided improvement that has taken place in business prospects during the last few weeks. Instead of going out with half cargoes or at times virtually in ballast, as has recently been the case, vessels are now taking full cargoes and the situation is a firm one generally. The improvement is due to the active foreign demand for American grain for spot and forward loading. Yesterday, for instance, steamship accommodation was engaged for 500,000 bushels of grain. The following export sales of grain were reported yesterday: 6,000 bushels wheat and 344,000 bushels corn for September shipment from New York; 24,000 bushels corn and 295,000 bushels of oats for shipment from Atlantic ports, and 300,000 bushels of corn from Chicago to the United Kingdom, which will probably go by way of Montreal.

"So far as current shipments of merchandise are concerned the improvement in the market is an improvement of volume only, that is to say rates on prompt shipment are still quite low, but for forward shipment there has been an advance of anywhere from 25 to 100. The reason for the absence in spot rates is the fact that there were no engagements for accommodation ahead and the steamship people would be compelled to send their ships out only partly filled if they attempted too high figures.

"Improved conditions are the direct result of the exceptional grain harvests this year, which are coincident with unsatisfactory conditions in many sections abroad."

THE CZAR RETAINS AUTOCRATIC POWER

CAN DISSOLVE THE ASSEMBLY AT ANY TIME

Members of Russian Mission Say Manifesto Will Strengthen Position of the Emperor.

(Associated Press.)

St. Petersburg, Aug. 19.—The text of the document constituting a Russian parliament discloses many points of special interest to foreigners enjoying constitutional government. Safeguards for the maintenance of the autocratic power of the Emperor crop out continually in the course of the lengthy document. Although the members are to be elected for a five years' term, paragraph three, provides that the Douma "can be dissolved by the Emperor before the expiration of the term of five years, and new elections ordered by imperial ukase."

Paragraph four sets forth that the length of the sessions of the Douma and its adjournments during the year shall be determined by the Emperor.

Paragraph 10 provides that the president of the Douma shall report to the Emperor. Other paragraphs provide that in case of dipute between the cabinet ministers and the Douma in regard to bills the Emperor shall have final word as to the disposition thereof. The oath to be taken by the members is as follows: "We promise to perform our duties to the best of our knowledge and ability in all loyalty to His Majesty and mindful of the welfare of Russia."

Members of the Douma can only be deprived of their liberty by order of the judicial power, and they may not be arrested for debt. Their payment is provided for at the rate of ten roubles per day during the session, and members will receive for traveling expenses five kopecks per verst, twice yearly to and from St. Petersburg. The usual provisions are made for the removal or suspension of disorderly members and for holding executive sessions.

Paragraph 41 debars the public from admission to either the general or sectional sessions, but gives the president of the Douma the right to admit representatives of the press to the open sessions. Another clause provides for the preparation by sworn stenographers of reports of all sittings of the general session of the Douma with the exception of executive sessions. These reports may be made public with the approval of the president of the Douma.

The electoral scheme debars governors, vice-governors, police prefects and their subordinates from the voting places in the districts where they exercise their functions. The elections will be held under the general supervision of the minister of the interior, governors and police prefects, while each electoral ward in the principal cities will have an electoral commission consisting of a president and two members chosen by the mayor from the possessors of the franchise. Civil functionaries may not be elected to the Douma unless they resign their posts, nor may any one be elected who is not acquainted with the Russian language.

Will Unite the Nation.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 19.—All members of the Russian delegation read with keenest interest and the greatest satisfaction the text of th Emperor's manifesto communicated to them last night by the Associated Press. M. Witte read it attentively, but would only express his pleasure by saying it was identical with the original draft shown to him for his opinion and suggestion before he left St. Petersburg. He declined last night to express any opinion on the manifesto itself or the effect which it will have in Russia and abroad, its effect upon the internal situation in Russia or its influence on the war with Japan.

Some of the other members of the Russian mission, however, were not so reticent. They frankly said that the redemption of the Emperor's promise by the manner of the manifesto cannot but produce the best impression at home, and that it will unite the nation and strengthen the position of the Emperor.

Commission Appointed.

St. Pefersburg, Aug. 19.—The Emperor lost no time in starting an investigation into the best manner of securing representation in the national assembly of Poland and other districts not provided for in the manifesto, which refers to them as "some regions wherein special conditions obtain." An imperial decree issued this morning provides for a commission under the presidency of the minister to discuss the procedure to be followed in elections for the Douma in Poland, the Ural and Turmai districts, Siberia, Turkistan, the Caucusus and among the Nomadic tribes. The commission is also instructed to arrange for the revision of estimates of the different ministries. All questions arising from the establishment of the Doumao are to be settled as expeditiously as possible.

NEW BICYCLE RECORD.

(Associated Press.)

Salt Lake, Utah, Aug. 19.—C. L. Hollister, of Springfield, Mass., broke the world's three-quarter mile bicycle record last night at the Salt palace track. His time, 1.22 4-5, beats the former record held by W. A. Bardgets, of Buffalo, N. Y., by 3 3-5 seconds.

A Manchester Grammar school boy wrote in an essay: "A friend is a person who knows all about you and likes you all the same." The headmaster quoted the definition at a gathering which took place the other evening.

ROOSEVELT TRYING TO SAVE SITUATION

RUSSIAN REPRESENTATIVE WILL CONSULT PRESIDENT

The Invitation Was Sent to Portsmouth After a Conference With Baron Kaneko.

(Associated Press.)

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 19.—President Roosevelt has stepped into the breach and is making a last desperate effort to save the peace conference from shipwreck. That is a sentence is believed to be the situation this morning.

Just what the president is doing has not transpired, but it is regarded as certain that he has applied both to Tokio and St. Petersburg to induce the warring countries to show a spirit of concession, and not allow the conference to go on the rocks next Tuesday. Mr. Griscom and Mr. Meyer may have been instructed to make direct appeals to the Emperors of the two countries.

As an indication of the intervention by President Roosevelt came the departure early to-day of Baron Rosen, the Russian ambassador, for Oyster Bay. In connection with his trip special arrangement were made for the train to stop at New Rochelle to meet the yacht Sylph and proceed to Oyster Bay, arriving there some time this afternoon. He will dine with the President and probably go to Magnolia either late to-night or to-morrow morning.

WILL CONFER WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Oyster Bay, Aug. 19.—A representative of the Russian peace envoys at Portsmouth will arrive here late to-day or to-morrow to confer with President Roosevelt. The identity of the representative is not disclosed here. His mission will be to consult with the President with a view to bringing an agreement between the two sets of plenipotentiaries. The representative will come to Oyster Bay by direct invitation of the President.

That invitation was transmitted to M. Witte last night after the President had a conference with Baron Kaneko, who came here last yesterday as a representative of the Japanese government. Neither the President nor Baron Kaneko would disclose any of the details of their conference, but after the Baron left at 8 o'clock an important dispatch was sent to Secretary of State Peirce at Portsmouth, which Mr. Peirce communicated to the Russian envoys.

Later an exchange of messages took place between Oyster Bay and Portsmouth, Secretary Peirce acting as intermediary between the President and the Russian plenipotentiaries.

JAPANESE EXPECT RUPTURE AT CONFERENCE.

Tokio, Aug. 19.—It is confidently expected here that the peace conference at Portsmouth will result in a rupture, but this news is calmly received.

BARON ROSEN HAS ARRIVED AT BOSTON.

Boston, Aug. 19.—Baron Rosen, accompanied by a member of the peace delegation, arrived in the city to-day from Portsmouth. Some suggestion that the Russian plenipotentiary was going to New York City and not to Magnolia was found in the fact that in conversation the Russians spoke of boarding a limited train for the metropolis, and that parlor car seats on the Short Line, Limited, over the New York, New Haven & Hartford road were sold to two Russians at the south station here.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Two Men Lost Their Lives in Fire Which Destroyed Hotel Near Exposition at Portland.

(Associated Press.)

Portland, Ore., Aug. 19.—Fire this morning destroyed the Stateroom inn, situated one block from the main entrance of the Lewis & Clark exposition, and resulted in the death of two men, whose charred bodies have not been identified.

A number of the occupants of the place, including four women and two men, were injured and removed to the hospital.

About thirty persons were in the building when the fire broke out.

YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC.

(Associated Press.)

New Orleans, Aug. 18.—New cases of yellow fever in New Orleans since 6 p.m., Thursday, 14; total to date, 1,237; deaths to-day, 1; total deaths, 181. The low death rate from yellow fever in New Orleans is gratifying. Malaria continues to be mixed with the yellow fever list that is reported daily.

DIED FROM TYPHOID.

(Associated Press.)

Portland, Ore., Aug. 19.—Milton Brown, of Buffalo, N. Y., chief special agent of the United States treasury exhibit at the Lewis and Clark exposition, died last night from typhoid fever in this city.

BOUNDARY ORE SHIPMENTS.

(Special to the Times.)

Phoenix, Aug. 19.—Owing to the close down at Granby smelter to connect up new furnaces, the Boundary ore shipments are smallest this week for many months. The output was, Mother Lode, to B. C. Copper smelter, 3,744 tons; Emma, to Nelson smelter, 200 tons; Ore Denoro, to Granby smelter, 66 tons; Bay, to Trail smelter, 20 tons. Total for the week 4,030 tons. Total for the year to date, 558,132 tons.

The B. C. Coper smelter this week treated 3,852 tons, making the total treated at Boundary smelters for the year 570,476 tons.

MANY NARROW ESCAPES.

Hotel Guests Forced to Flee From Burning Building in Their Night-Clothes.

(Associated Press.)

Monticello, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The Arlington, a large summer boarding house at White Lake, Sullivan county, was burned with contents before daylight today. In the house were 280 persons from New York and Brooklyn, who were summering there. The fire was so far advanced when discovered that the guests were compelled to rush from the burning building in their nightclothes, leaving clothing, money and jewelry behind. There were many hairbreadth escapes, but no serious injuries.

TO INVESTIGATE ZINC DEPOSITS

PARTY SELECTED TO VISIT THIS PROVINCE

W. R. Ingalls Will Be in Charge—Field Work Expected to Last Two Months.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Aug. 19.—Dr. Haanel, superintendent of mines, has completed the investigation party which will shortly leave for British Columbia to investigate and report upon the extent and characteter of the zinc deposits of that province. Walter R. Ingalls, M. E., editor of Mining Review, New York, and author of "The Production and Properties of Zinc," will have charge of the party. He will be assisted by Phillip Argall, M. E., of Denver, who in turn will be assisted by A. C. Card.

The three gentlemen named will carry out the field work, and Henry E. Wood, Denver, will perform concentration experiments. The party will probably meet at Nelson, B. C., about September 1st. The field work is expected to last about two months. Afterwards Mr. Ingalls will prepare report to Haanel. He is regarded as the greatest authority on zinc in America, and his opinion will be accepted without question in mining circles generally.

The investigation into the zinc deposits has been brought about by the discovery of zinc in large quantities during the development of the silver-lead mines.

New Lines.

The chief engineer of the railroad commission has approved of opening for traffic C. P. R. McGregor-Varooe branch in Manitoba, also what is known as the Palliser division of the C. P. R. main line in British Columbia.

Will Visit Field.

T. G. Rothwell, of the interior department, is named to serve as commissioner to Field, B. C., to afford an opportunity to alleged squatters to present what evidence they possess to clear titles to the property they occupy.

CROW'S NEST PASS MINERS ON STRIKE

Claim Company is Not Living up to Agreement—Amicable Settlement Expected.

(Special to the Times.)

Fernie, Aug. 19.—The miners of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company have gone out on strike. They claim the company is not living up to their agreement signed with the United Mine Workers in that they are paying their blacksmiths 50 cents a day less than the agreement and that they are paying only half the amount promised for moving the McGinty.

It is thought that an amicable settlement will be arranged without delay.

THE RAILWAY DISASTER.

Divers Who Examined Wreck Reports Finding a Carload of Bodies.

(Associated Press.)

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 18.—At noon today divers were sent down to the wreck of the Kinston and Greenville, N. C., excursion train which ran into an open drawbridge yesterday. The divers report finding a carload of dead men, women and children, these being the victims in the first car behind the engine, whose bodies went into the river when the end of the car dropped out as it was raised by derricks this morning. Up to 10.30 there were only 12 known dead taken from the wreck. There are some 80 yet missing.

WAS COMMITTED FOR SURRENDER

Judge Lampman Delivered Judgment This Morning Adverse to G. D. Collins --Text of the Decision.

Judge Lampman this morning decided that George D. Collins shall be committed for surrender to the San Francisco authorities, and thus ends the first stage of the celebrated extradition case. The court room was crowded, and the most intense excitement prevailed, accentuated when His Honor ascended the bench and prepared to pronounce the words which would determine the fate of the accused. Mr. Collins sat in his usual place, with his counsel, and immovably listened to the decision which upon all points was adverse to him. Immediately upon its delivery Mr. Collins said that he would at once avail himself of the opportunity for habes corpus proceedings. The judgment of His Honor, which was somewhat lengthy, follows:

"The prisoner, George D. Collins, who was until recently an attorney practicing in San Francisco, is charged with having on June 30th last committed perjury in San Francisco, and I am asked to order his committal for surrender to the authorities of the state of California under the provisions of the Extradition Act.

"The perjury is alleged to have been committed by the prisoner by his making false statement in an affidavit verifying his answer to

The Plaintiff's Complaint

in an action in the Superior court of the state of California in and for the city and county of San Francisco, wherein one Charlotta Eugenie Collins was plaintiff, and the prisoner George D. Collins was defendant, and in which action the plaintiff by her complaint alleged inter alia that she and defendant intermarried in San Francisco on the 15th of May, 1889, and she prayed for a decree of the court that defendant be required to pay her such sum as the court should deem reasonable and proper for the maintenance and support of herself and children: the complaint was verified by plaintiff's affidavit, and on June 30th, 1905, the defendant's answer was filed, and in it defendant (after taking the objection that the court had no jurisdiction of the subject matter of the action) denies inter alia that he and plaintiff intermarried on May 15th, 1889, or at any other time, or at all, and he

Verifies His Answer

by affidavit. In swearing that he and plaintiff were never married, it is charged that the prisoner committed perjury.

"In May, 1905, the prisoner was indicted in San Francisco for bigamy, the allegation against him being that on April 23rd, 1905, he married in Chicago one Clarice McCurdy, notwithstanding that his first wife (Charlotta) was alive, and that his marriage to her was in full force and effect, and during the proceedings before me the prisoner was still under the said indictment for bigamy, he having fled from San Francisco to escape the bigamy trial.

"The first point argued before me was that perjury was not an extradition crime: in holding that it is I have already (on July 24th) stated my reasons.

"In the evidence tendered before me were

Some Depositions

taken in San Francisco: these depositions or affidavits purport to be signed at the foot by the deponent and at the lower left hand corner there appears the following jurat: 'Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of July, 1905. William P. Lawlor, presiding judge of the Superior court of the state of California in and for the city and county of San Francisco,' and the seal of the said Superior court is attached. The signature of Judge Lawlor was verified by Thomas B. Gibson, a witness before me.

"It was contended that the affidavits were not certified as required by sec. 10, s.s. 2 (a) of the Extradition Act, but I think that the jurat contains all that the act requires it should contain, and the evidence of the witness Gibson completes the authentication. It is contended that Judge Lawlor might have signed some additional certificate which could have been written on the back or the margin of the affidavits, but I cannot see that it would have added anything to the meaning which the jurat conveys: it would probably have contained more words than the jurat, but the learned judge

Could Do No More

than certify that he was a judge, and that the affidavit was subscribed and sworn to before him, and he has in effect certified both those facts.

"The complaint in the maintenance action on its face shows that the defendant's alleged desertion of the plaintiff had not continued for a year, and it is argued that therefore the Superior court had no jurisdiction to entertain the cause, and hence there could be no perjury.

"Section 137 of the Civil Code of California provides that when the wife has any cause of action for divorce, as provided in sec. 92 of the Code, she may maintain in the Superior court an action against the husband for maintenance; in section 92, wilful desertion is given as one of the grounds of divorce, and by section 107 wilful desertion must continue for one year before it is a ground for divorce.

"Mr. Whiting, an assistant district attorney of San Francisco, who was called by the prosecution, says that notwithstanding section 137, he thinks the Superior court has some

Equitable Jurisdiction

in maintenance actions enabling it to grant some relief to a plaintiff, even though the desertion were not less than a year, and in support of his opinion he refers to Galland v. Galland, 38 Cal., 255; Murray v. Murray, 115 Cal., 274, and some other cases.

"Mr. Collins, who gave evidence on his own behalf, says that the Superior court had no jurisdiction, and that his demurrer should have been allowed, but instead it was overruled, and an order for interim alimony was made by Judge Graham, of the Superior court. As to whether Mr. Whiting or Mr. Collins is correct on this point is immaterial in the view I take. This objection it seems to me is rather an objection to the sufficiency of proof or allegations of the cause of action, and not to the jurisdiction to try the case. The action was brought in the proper court. The case of Reg. v. Ewington (1841), I. Carrington & Marshman, 178, strongly relied on by Mr. Taylor, rather strengthens me in my opinion: see the remarks of Lord Abinger at pp. 180 and 181.

"The objection that no oath was ever administered to accused was

Strongly Relied On.

The evidence of Mr. Henry is that accused came to his office with the affidavit already signed, and producing it said: 'Mr. Henry, that is my signature, and I swear to the statements therein being true,' and at the same time raising his right hand, whereupon Mr. Henry signed his name to the jurat and impressed the affidavit with his notarial seal and handed it to accused. It is argued that no oath was in fact administered according to the law of either Canada or the United States. No English or Canadian decision on the precise point was cited, but I think according to the law of Canada the oath was administered. Rex v. Lai Ping, 11 B. C. 102 may be usefully referred to in this respect, and also O'Reilly v. People, 86 N. Y., 154, which latter case was relied on by accused, but it seems to me altogether against his contention.

"Then as to whether it was administered in California—i. e., according to California law. In People v. Simpton, (1901) 65 Pac. 834, there are some expressions by the court, which it is contended, indicate that

The Oath in Question

was not administered, and that the affiant could not be subject to the penalties for perjury. Sec. 2094 of the code of civil procedure lays down the form to be observed in administering an oath, but by sec. 121 of the penal code it is provided 'it is no defence to a prosecution for perjury that the oath was administered or taken in an irregular manner, or that the person accused of perjury did not go before, or was not in the presence of, the officer purporting to administer the oath, if such accused caused or procured such officer to certify that the oath had been taken or administered.'

"Mr. Whiting says his opinion is that the curative provisions of sec. 121 apply here, and that the objection that the oath was not administered is not a good one. I should think any court would be slow to hold that a person charged with perjury who went before a notary, said he

Swore to the Truth

of certain statements, and at the same time holding up his right hand, was in a better position than one who sent his affidavit to a notary by an office boy, and thus procured the notary's certificate that the affidavit had been sworn to before him.

"The accused in his evidence stated that in 1888 he entered into a contract marriage with Agnes M. Newman, and at her solicitation he consented to the religious marriage in 1889, at the Church of St. John the Baptist in San Francisco. This religious marriage, he said, was with Agnes M. Newman, and not with Charlotta Eugenie Newman, as stated by the marriage certificate, and the evidence of the witnesses Newman and Curran, and the affidavits of Charlotta E. Collins and Florence Newman. The contention on behalf of accused is that the contract marriage in 1888 was good according to the law of California at that time, and that even if he were married to Charlotta Newman in 1889 the marriage was not valid, and therefore the statement in the affidavit denying the marriage was true.

"The evidence of the accused is so at variance with the rest of the evidence that I

Cannot Accept His Statement

as to the contract marriage: to believe it I must be satisfied that the religious marriage in 1889 was to Agnew M. Newman, and not to Charlotta E. Newman. On the back of the marriage license and certificate there is the endorsement 'Geo. D. Collins and Charlotta E. Newman,' and this endorsement is in the handwriting of the accused at least Mr. Groom says it is, and he was not cross-examin-

(Continued on page 8.)

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ENVOYS ADJOURN TO MEET TUESDAY

PESSIMISM AGAIN REIGNS AT PORTSMOUTH

Report That Pressure Is Being Exerted to Induce Japan to Moderate Her Terms.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 18.—Black pessimism reigns here to-night. The prevailing view is that the peace conference is already sealed, that it had neded in failure, and all that now remains is for the ministers to meet on Tuesday, to which day they adjourned this afternoon, after completing the consideration of the Japanese terms, sign the final protocol, go through the conventions and bid each other farewell. But there is still room for hope of a compromise. Neither President Roosevelt nor the powers will see the chance of peace wrecked without a final effort and pressure is being exerted, especially at Tokio, to induce Japan to moderate her terms.

Just what is being done or is to be done, has not transpired, but in these days with modern means of communication all that can be will be accomplished. King Edward is understood to be now

Lending a Helping Hand,

and the financiers of the world are known to be exerting all their influences.

At Tokio and St. Petersburg the final issue will be decided. The Japanese have been implacable throughout the conference. They have listened and explained, but have not yet yielded an iota of the substance of their original demands. Witte accepted outright seven of the twelve Japanese conditions, one in principle and four, including the main issues, indemnity and Sakhalien, he rejected. The other two, limitation of naval power and the surrender of interned warships, might have been arranged had there been any prospect of agreement on the two points upon which the divergence seemed irrevocable.

In the oral discussion, M. Witte yielded upon two articles, but substantially the result of the sittings of the plenipotentiaries has only been to emphasize the position taken by M. Witte in the written reply he presented last Saturday to the Japanese terms.

And now both sides turn to home for

The Last Word,

before the events of next Tuesday. For the impasse reached to-day by the plenipotentiaries is recognized to be only a diplomatic fiction.

If in the interim fresh instructions are received by either side, compromise is yet possible, but the chances are recognized to be slim. So far as the Russian plenipotentiaries are concerned, there never was a chance of their yielding both indemnity and Sakhalien.

The cession of Sakhalien without indemnity, was, according to the best inside information, the extreme limit Witte would ever consent to go.

At Tokio it is impossible to tell what view will be taken, peace probably can be even now secured by the sacrifice of the indemnity.

Vague intimations come from the Japanese side that "the demand for the cost of the war" might be moderated, but that Witte's reply is that he will pay liberally for the maintenance of the Russian prisoners in Japan, but "not a kopeck for tribute."

This authoritative statement to-night was given to the Associatel Press by a member of the Japanese mission. "I fear that the meeting on Tuesday will be the

Farewell Session

of the Washington conference. Japan has done her utmost for peace. Russia well knows Japan's irreducible minimum."

M. Witte himself to-night said: "We meet Tuesday only to sign the protocol." With the accent on the word "only."

Another bad sign was the change in the personal attitude of the plenipotentiaries towards each other. During the week they have been growing more and more friendly at the luncheon, which they take together at the navy yard. The conversation was lively and even gay at times, to-day all seemed constrained as if realizing that the war must go on. To-night the situation can be summed up in a single sentence: Prompt and heroic action by outside influence alone can now save the conference.

The following is the official bulletin of the afternoon session: "Not being able to arrive at an agreement on article 11, the conference passed to the discussion of the last article, which has been settled unanimously. The next sitting will take place on Tuesday, August 22nd at 3 o'clock in the afternoon."

PRESENT STATUS OF JAP TERMS.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 18.—The substance and present status of the Japanese terms are as follows:

1. Russia's recognition of Japan's "preponderant influence" in Korea, with a right to preserve order in the civil administration, give military and financial advice to the emperor of Korea, Japan binding herself to preserve the territorial integrity of the kingdom, and (it is believed) the policy of the "open door." Accepted.

2. Mutual obligation to evacuate Manchuria. Accepted.

3. Japanese obligations to restore in Manchuria Chinese sovereignty and civil administration. Accepted.

4. Mutual obligation to respect in the future the "territorial integrity and administrative entity" of China in Manchuria and to maintain the principal of equal opportunity for the industry and commerce of all nations (open door). Accepted.

5. The cession of the Island of Sakhalien to Japan. Refused and final consideration deferred.

6. The surrender to Japan of the Russian leases of the Liao Tung peninsula, including Port Arthur, Dalny and the Blonde and Elliot islands. Accepted.

7. The surrender to China by arrangement with Japan of the branch of the Chinese Eastern railroad running south from Harbin to Port Arthur and Newchwang, together with the retrocession of all privileges obtained under the concession of 1898. Accepted in principle; final agreement deferred.

8. The limitation of the Chinese concession obtained by Mr. Bothstein and Prince Uhkomsky in 1896, under which the "cut-off" through northern Manchuria was built to connect the Trans-Siberian and the Ussuri railroads, to provide for the retention of the ownership and operation of the line by the Eastern, but with provisions for the eventual substitution of Chinese imperial police for Russian railroad guards. Accepted.

9. Remuneration for the cost of the war. Refused and action deferred.

10. The surrender of the Russian warships internod in neutral far eastern waters. Disagreement and action deferred.

11. The limitation of Russia's naval powers on Pacific waters. Deferred.

12. The grant to the citizens of Japan of the right to fish in waters of the Russian littoral from Vladivostock north to the Behring Sea. Agreed upon.

EMPEROR NICHOLAS ISSUES MANIFESTO

REGARDING NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

Powers of the New Legislative Body—First Session to Be Held In January.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 18.—Emperor Nicholas has to-day announced the grant to the people of Russia of a national consultative assembly to be formed by elected representatives from the whole of Russia. The municipal manifesto, which is published simultaneously here and at Moscow, and which will be read in all the churches of the empire, is dated at Peterhof to-day, and is as follows:

"The empire of Russia was formed and strengthened by the solidarity of the emperor with the people, and of the people with the emperor. The concord of the emperor and people is the great moral force which has created Russia in the course of centuries by protecting her from all misfortunes and all attacks, and has constituted up to the present time a pledge of unity, independence, integrity, material well-being and intellectual development. In our manifesto of February 24th, 1903, we called to close understanding all the faithful sons of the fatherland in order to protect the organization of the state by establishing on a firm basis the domestic life of the empire; and then devoted ourselves to the task of co-ordinating elective public institutions with governmental authorities and of removing the disagreements existing between them which had reached so disastrously on the normal conditions of our national life.

"The autocratic emperors, our ancestors, certainly had that object in view, and the time has come to follow out their good intentions and to summon elected representatives from the whole of Russia to take constant and active part in the elaboration of laws, thereby attaching to the higher state institutions a special consultative body entrusted with the preliminary discussion of measures and with the examination of the state budget.

"It is for this reason that, while preserving the fundamental law regarding the autocratic power, we have deemed it well to form a Cosudarstvennaia Douma (lower house of the assembly) and to approve the regulations for elections to this douma.

"As regards the participation in the labors of the Cosudarstvennaia Douma of delegates from the grand duchy of Finland on questions concerning the empire in general and the grand duchy particularly, we will take special measures.

"At the same time we have ordered the minister of the interior to submit immediately for our approbation regulations for the elections to the douma so that deputies may be able to assemble not later than the middle of January, 1906.

"We reserve to ourselves entirely the care of perfecting the origin of the Cosudarstvennaia Douma; and when the course of events shall have shown the necessity for changes for responding completely to the changes of the times and the empire, we shall not fail to give at the proper moment the necessary directions.

"We are convinced that those who shall have been elected by the confidence of the whole people, and who will thus be called upon to participate in the legislative work of the government, will show themselves in the eyes of all Russia to be worthy of the imperial trust in the virtue of which they have been invited to co-operate in this great work; and that in perfect harmony with other institutions and authorities of the state established by us they will contribute profitably and zealously to our labors for the well-being of our common mother, Russia, and for the strengthening of the unity, the security and the greatness of the empire, as well as for the tranquility and prosperity of the people.

"In invoking the blessing of the Lord on the labors of institutions established by us, with unshakable confidence in the grace of God and the infallibility of the great historical destinies reserved by divine province for our beloved fatherland, we firmly hope that with the help of God Almighty, and with the combined efforts of all her sons, Russia will emerge triumphant from the trying ordeals through which she is now passing and will be born again in the strength, the greatness and the glory of her history, extending through a thousand years.

"Given at Peterhof this 19th day of August, in the year of grace 1905, and the eleventh year of our reign.

(Signed) "NICHOLAS."

The Main Features.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 19.—Many of the main features governing the elections to and the proceedings and powers of the national assembly which the Emperor has now ordered to be constituted have already been cabled in these dispatches.

The paragraph of the first sections sets out the purpose of the new legislative body as follows: "The Douma is established for the preliminary study and discussion of legislative propositions, which, according to the fundamental laws, go up through the council of the empire to the supreme autocratic authority."

Paragraphs two and eight explain the composition and organization of the Douma, which is to be formed of members elected by the population of the Russian empire in accordance with the election regulations.

The terms of the Douma is to be five years, but it can be dissolved by the Emperor. There is to be a general session, but the Douma will also meet by sections, the length of the sessions being determined by the Emperor.

The president and other officers are to be elected by the members.

Paragraph 14 of section 8 provides that "members of the Douma shall enjoy freedom in expressing their opinions on matters within the competence of the body, and are not to be responsible to the electors."

Several sections are devoted to the exemptions to be enjoyed by the members, and the reasons for and the occasions on which they can be deprived of their membership.

Ministers and chiefs of departments cannot be members of the Douma, but they can attend its sessions and make explanations or delegate that right to others. The Douma can demand explanations from the ministers.

After passing the Douma, bills will go to the council of the empire and then to the Emperor. Should the Douma and the council of the empire disagree, the question at issue will be submitted to a joint commission. Should this bring no conclusion the question will again be submitted to the council of the empire. Should the Emperor call attention to delays in the consideration of any specific question the council of the empire shall appoint a date on which the Douma must reach a conclusion, failing which the council of the empire will act alone.

Legislative bills may be introduced when endorsed by 30 members.

Should the ministers differ with the Douma respecting a bill and the Douma in general session pass the bill by a two-thirds majority, the question will be referred to the Emperor.

Going for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

Don't put yourself in this man's place, but keep a bottle of this remedy in your home. There is nothing so good for Colic, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Diarrhoea. It is equally valuable for Summer Complaint and Cholera Infantum and has saved the lives of more children than any other medicine in use.

When reduced with water and sweetened it is pleasant to take.

You, or some one of your family, are sure to need this remedy sooner or later and when that time comes you will need it badly; you will need it quickly. Why not buy it now and be prepared for such an emergency? Price, 35 cents.

YOU ARE AILING.

Not quite sick,—but robbed of ambition to work—find it hard to think clearly. Not ill enough to think of dying, but bad enough for life to be pretty dull. There is a remedy—Ferrozone—that quickly lifts that half dead feeling. Gracious, but Ferrozone makes you feel good; it sharpens the dullest appetite, makes it keen as a razor.

Blood? Ferrozone makes lots of it, the rich nourishing kind that vitalizes the whole body. You'll be wonderfully quickened, immensely strengthened, feel hearty and vigorous after using Ferrozone. Buoyant health, surplus vigor and reserve energy all come from this great restorative. Fifty cents buys a box of fifty tablets at all dealers.

FAVOR UNION.

Government of Maritime Provinces Asked to Arrange For Meeting of Representatives.

Yarmouth, N. S., Aug. 18.—At the Maritime board of trade annual convention yesterday a resolution was submitted in favor of the union of the three provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Each government is to be asked to arrange for a meeting of representatives to further the question.

At the evening session a resolution was unanimously adopted favoring the union of British West Indies with Canada.

THE TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE.

Operators on Great Northern Vote to Return to Work.

St. Paul, Aug. 18.—The strike of the telegraphers on the Great Northern railway system was officially called off to-night, the men on that line having voted to return to work. The question of continuing the strike or returning to work is being voted on by the Northern Pacific operators. Mr. Perham of the Telegraphers' Union said that probably the Northern Pacific operators would vote to continue the strike.

DISEASES.

Of the "Strenuous Life."

Lack of exercise is the modern cause of disease. Walking and horseback have given place to electric cars. No exercise means Constipation, Dyspepsia, inactive Kidneys and muddy Skin. When the bowels do not move regularly, the body suffers from poisoned blood. The natural tissue-waste is removed by the bowels, kidneys and skin. When the bowels do not move, their work has to be done by the other two because the waste products in the system must be gotten rid of. And the result? Backache, sallow or grey complexion, headaches, furred tongues and irritable tempers, all symptoms of blood poisoning. Well, can constipation be cured? Certainly it can be—by fruit, which is Nature's purgative. A well known physician in Ottawa has discovered a process whereby the juices of apples, oranges, prunes and figs are combined and made more active, as a medicine, by forcing into the united juices one more atom of bitter from the orange peels. This makes a new fruit, many times more active than ordinary fruit, which acts on the stomach, liver, bowels and skin. The laxative fruit extract is condensed into tablets and sold under the name of "Fruit-a-tives" or "Fruit Liver Tablets." These tablets are only fruit with tonics added. "Fruit-a-tives" are a natural cure for constipation, headaches, biliousness, kidney and liver diseases and all blood impurities—by acting on the bowels, liver, skin and kidneys just as fresh ripe fruits act. They will not gripe. All druggists have them, 50c. a box, 6 boxes for $2.50 or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

TRADE RELATIONS.

Text of Resolutions Adopted at the Reciprocity Conference.

Chicago, Aug. 18.—The reciprocity conference called to devise means of bettering the trade relations between the United States and foreign countries, has finished the work for which the meeting was called, arranged for a committee to prosecute the plans of the convention, and formed a permanent organization, styled as the "American Reciprocal Tariff League." The committee, which will consist of fifteen members to be appointed by the chair, was given full power to organize and promote the work for which the convention assembled.

The following resolutions were adopted:

"The national reciprocity convention, representing more than 200 agricultural, commercial and industrial associations of the United States by delegates, assembled at Chicago, August 16th and 17th, 1905, hereby makes the following declaration of principles:

"Whereas, the agricultural, manufacturing and other industries of this country have expanded to such an extent that they can no longer depend upon the home market for the consumption of their entire product; and

"Whereas, the export trade has become a vital support to many of our industries, and

"Whereas, the present commercial attitude of the United States, largely owing to our failure to carry into effect the reciprocity trade provisions of section IV. of the Dingley law, is antagonizing foreign nations, whose good will we desire and on whom we have hitherto depended as purchasers of our surplus products, therefore be it,

"Resolved, first, That this convention, recognizing the principle of protection as the established policy of our country, advocates reciprocal concessions by means of a dual or maximum and minimum tariff as the one practical method of relieving at this time the strained situation with which we are now confronted.

"Resolved, second, That the question of the schedules and items to be considered in such reciprocal concessions preferably be suggested by a permanent tariff commission to be created by congress and appointed by the President which shall consist of economic, industrial and commercial experts.

"Resolved, third, That it is the sense of this convention that our present tariff affords abundant opportunity for such concessions without injury to industry, trade or the wages of labor.

"Resolved, fourth, That we urge action upon congress at the earliest time possible.

"We recommend that a permanent organization be formed under the style of American Reciprocal Tariff League; and that a committee of fifteen be appointed by the chair to have full power to organize and further prosecute the work for which the convention has assembled. Said committee shall have power to increase its membership and to fill vacancies when necessary. That the chairman be requested to confer with the committee on arrangements and the various organizations represented at this convention, and take the time needed for the proper selection of suitable members."

The report was signed by E. N. Foss, of Massachusetts; A. H. Sanders, of Illinois; Ed. Page, of New York; A. B. Farquhar, of Pennsylvania; W. A. Harris, of Kansas; Frank J. Hagenbarth, of Idaho; William Larrabee, of Iowa; Murdo McKenzie, of Colorado; Marian Sansom, of Texas; Charles P. Senter, of Missouri; Conrad Kohr, of Montana; W. H. Hatton, of Wisconsin, committee on resolutions.

VANCOUVER NOTES.

Found guilty on eight counts of larceny from the funds of the Union Loan & Investment Company, of which he was secretary and managing director, R. W. Hill was on Friday sentenced by Judge Henderson to twelve months' imprisonment in the provincial jail with hard labor. In all there were fifteen counts against the prisoner. He was discharged on six counts, and one was not pressed.

Messrs. Geo. Dawson and F. J. Buttimer, proprietors of the Dawson-Buttimer Cannery, and E. B. Welsh, buyer for the same, came up before Magistrate Alexander Thursday for preliminary hearing on a charge of receiving stolen fish from a Japanese, Nakamura, recently sent up for trial. The case was dismissed.

"It will be of considerable interest to the insuring public of Vancouver to learn that since the reductions of 25 per cent. and 15 per cent., made at the end of May last, on existing rates affecting the mercantile portion of the city, the insurance companies operating in this field were satisfied there was no justification for the reductions made at that time and have impressed upon their various representatives here the necessity of ascertaining definitely what the true conditions of the city of Vancouver are from an insurance standpoint," says the News-Advertiser. "In order to solve this problem the Association of Fire Underwriters held several meetings, finally deciding in the interest of all parties concerned to secure the services of one of the ablest fire insurance experts on the Pacific coast. J. C. Stone, of Portland, was the man selected. After seven days of careful investigation into all conditions, he was unable to find any justification for the reduction in rates in the mercantile district. He did, however, recommend a reduction in the basis rate of certain portions of the residential part of the city, proximity to fire halls and hydrants having shown, in the experience of the coast, that this class of hazard, although somewhat congested, was more profitable than isolated risks where fire protection was inadequate. Mr. Stone's report was submitted to a full meeting of the association on Thursday afternoon, when it was unanimously agreed to reinstate the rates in the mercantile district and to adopt his recommendations as to dwelling house rates. From Mr. Stone's report it is clear that, at moderate expenditure on the part of the city, the present mercantile rates can be materially reduced, and the condition of the city very greatly improved."

ARM-PIT ODORS

These are easily prevented by using that, harmless and reliable remedy known as FOOT ELM. Eighteen powders 25 cents at druggists or sent by mail. D. V. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

OLDSMOBILE

The pleasures of automobiling are largely dependent upon the easy riding qualities of the machine itself. The Oldsmobile Light Tonneau Car has demonstrated that it rides as easily with one passenger as with four, and the long Oldsmobile side springs entirely absorb the irregularities of the roughest road.

Through a wide door you enter a roomy luxurious tonneau upholstered with deep springs and covered with hair and hand buffed leather. There is plenty of space for passengers without being cramped or crowded, and divided front seats—features usually found only in the high priced cars

Everything is carefully worked out to make a comfortable car, economical to operate and maintain and wonderfully low in price—

Only $950.00

We would like to send you our new Art Catalogue.

Oldsmobile 7 h. p. Standard Runabout, $650.00; Touring Runabout, $750.00. All prices f. o. b. factory.

Olds Motor Works, Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS 22

HUTCHISON BROS.

Corner Broad and Broughton Streets.

FUND FOR CHILDREN'S WARD IS COMPLETE

The Jubilee Hospital Directors Authoriz Architect to Prepare Plans and Specifications.

Last evening the regular meeting of the board of directors of the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital was held, when it was announced that the sum required for the construction of a children's ward in connection with the institution had been collected by the Ladies' Auxiliary. This prompted a number of congratulatory addresses from those present. It was decided to have plans and specifications prepared and submitted to the board for approval as soon as possible in order that the building may be far advanced before the heavy rain falls.

When the meeting was called to order the following were present: C. Spencer, D. E. Campbell, R. E. Brett, A. Wilson, H. D. Helmcken, R. S. Day and E. A. Lewis. Secretary Elworthy, although not yet recovered from the effects of a broken ankle, was in attendance. After the adoption of the minutes the following report of the resident medical officer was submitted: Total number of patients treated, 127; admitted, 90; free patients, 71; total number of days' stay, 1,480; daily average, 47.23. This was adopted.

A reports was received from the finance committee as follows:

"Accounts for the month of July amounting to $1,601.69 were examined and approved for payment.

The salaries for the same month amounting to $936.25 were paid on due date.

"The total days' stay for July was 1,480, and the salaries paid and accounts payable give an average cost, per diem, of $1.72 per patient."

It was adopted unanimously.

In the house committee's report it was announced that R. E. Brett had been appointed chairman, and that it had been agreed to hold meetings on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. It continued as follows: "Your committee recommend that the list of donors of $100 and upwards be resised to date and the additional names marked on the tablets in the main corridor. We recommend also that a suitable tablet be provided for the Strathcona wing setting forth the very generous donation of Lord Strathcona and any other particulars that are considered desirable."

Adopted and spread on the minutes.

Some debate then took place, it finally being decided that a full list of donors to the extent of $100 or more since the opening of the hospital should be made and added to the list already on hand. Respecting the tablet H. D. Helmcken was requested to draft a suitable inscription.

Donations were acknowledged by the steward from E. Sere, 70 pounds pears, and T. N. Wolfe, magazines.

Dr. Hasell asked for two weeks' leave of absence, during which time his duties will be discharged by Dr. Nelson. The request was granted.

It was reported by Miss McDonald, superintnedent of the training school, that applications for admittance as probationers had been received from the following: Miss Evelyn V. Alexander, Alberta; Miss Kate Johnston, Vancouver; Miss Evelyn M. Chadwick, Victoria, and Miss Kate Smith, Comox. She also stated that lectures had been delivered by Drs. Hall and Stainer. Received and filed.

Then came the announcement already referred to. It was contained in the appended communication from Mrs. Hasell, of the Woman's Auxiliary:

"I have the honor and pleasure to inform you that the sum estimated as necessary for the building of the children's ward is now complete, having been collected by the Woman's Auxiliary Society since the recent appeal, which was made in June last, and which has been generously responded to by the citizens. The ladies venture to hope that the directors will see their way clear to commence operations before the fine weather is over, as many of the donations were given with this object in view. The Woman's Auxiliary takes this opportunity of again assuring the directors of its continued loyalty and interest, both in assisting the directors and in taking a timely interest and an active share in the matters which may be necessary to complete the equipment of the hospital."

After considerable discussion and many eulogistic references to the enrgy of members of the Woman's Auxiliary, the following resolution was introduced and carried unanimously: "We heartily congratulate the ladies on the success which has crowned their efforts, and that they be informed that the work will be proceeded with at once."

A motion instructing the architect to prepare plans and specifications forthwith also carried.

Mrs. E. Walker wrote thanking the board for the kind attention her daughter received from Dr. Hasell, the matron and nurses during her stay at the Jubilee hospital. Received and filed.

The resignation of R. Jenkinson, who has acted as steward of the hospital for the past twelve years, was accepted. He is leaving for Chicago, Ill., to join relatives.

The meeting then adjourned.

THIS MESSAGE IS FOR WOMEN

DAME BRADETTE CURED OF ALL HER PAINS BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Suffered For Years Before She Found Quick Relief in the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

St. Rose du Degele, Temiscuta Co., Que., Aug. 18.—(Special).—Suffering women all over Canada will read with feelings of interest and relief the experience of Dame Amedee Bradette of this place.

"It gives me pleasure to be able to tell," says Dame Bradette, "that I am cured of all the ills I suffered for a number of years. I found in Dodd's Kidney Pills quick relief from all my pains. I only had to take one box to bring back my health, and in five months I have had no return of my trouble."

Those troubles known only to women always spring from disordered Kidneys. The female organs are entirely dependent on the Kidneys. Dodd's Kidney Pills never fail to cure the Kidneys. That is why they always bring health, strength and cheerfulness to weak, run-down, suffering women.

The Russian foreign office denies categorically and officially the report that Count Lamsdorff, the foreign minister, has resigned or has attempted to resign.

Confirmation of the report that the Marshal Islands were visited by a hurricane and tidal wave on June 30th, has been received at Sydney, N. S. W. One hundred lives were lost.

A dispatch received at Berlin from the Governor of German East Africa says that native reports reaching Kilwa announce that a Catholic bishop named Spies, two missionary brothers and two sisters were murdered while travelling from Kilway to Lowale.

CONSIGNMENT OF THE FAVORITE

"CALEDONIAN"

JUST RECEIVED

R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD.

TENTS TENTS

SAIL LOFT AND TENT FACTORY, 125 GOVERNMENT STREET, UP-STAIRS.

With our new and up-to-date electric machines we can manufacture Sails, Tents, Bags, Covers, etc., CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST. We have a very large assortment of Drill and Duck Tents to choose from. See our Waterproof Tents. The largest and best equipped Sail Loft and Tent Factory in the city. We rent Tents cheaper than ever.

ESTABLISHED 23 YEARS. PHONE 795.

F. JEUNE & BRO., Practical Sail and Tent Makers and Contractors.

HALL'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF

HYPOPHOSPHITES

THE BEST

Blood and nerve builder. Drives away that tired spring feeling.

$1.00 A BOTTLE

HALL & CO.,

DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

Clarence Block, Cor. Douglas and Yates Sts.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria, Aug. 19.—5 a. m.—Since yesterday the barometer has fallen over the northern portion of the province and showers have occurred particularly in this vicinity and in Cariboo. Fogs are reported on the Washington coast, and strong westerly winds at the mouth of the Columbia river. Light rains are falling in Northern Alberta; from this eastward the weather is fair and moderately warm.

Forecasts.

For 36 hours ending 5 p. m. Sunday.

Victoria and vicinity—Southerly and westerly winds, generally fair, not much change in temperature.

Lower Mainland—Mostly cloudy and cool, with occasional showers.

Reports.

Victoria—Barometer, 29.98; temperature, 50; minimum, 52; wind, 8 miles S. W.; weather, cloudy.

New Westminster—Barometer, 29.96; temperature, 58; minimum, 58; wind, 4 miles E.; rain, trace; weather, cloudy.

Nanaimo—Wind, calm; weather, clear.

Kamloops—Barometer, 29.76; temperature, 64; minimum, 64; wind, 6 miles S. E.; weather, cloudy.

Barkerville—Barometer, 29.84; temperature, 42; minimum, 40; wind, calm; rain, .24; weather, rain.

San Francisco—Barometer, 29.96; temperature, 54; minimum, 52; wind, 10 miles W.; weather, cloudy.

Edmonton—Barometer, 29.66; temperature, 54; minimum, 54; wind, 4 miles S.; rain, trace; weather, rain.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Sailor Caught Under Steel Beam on Steamer Ramona and Killed.

Seattle, Aug. 17.—James Stuart, a sailor on the steamer Ramona, operating between Seattle and Vancouver, was struck by a steel beam which was being hoisted on board the vessel at pier 1, yesterday afternoon, and instantly killed.

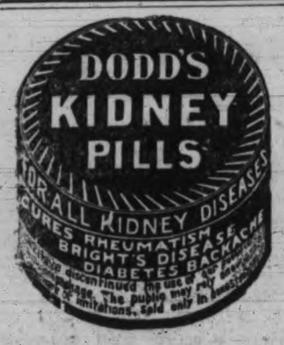
Stuart was scrubbing the deck when the accident occurred. The beam was being hoisted with the sling, when the heavy chain broke and the 500 pounds of steel fell to the deck, crushing the sailor beneath its weight.

Coroner Carroll investigated the case and decided that it would not be necessary to hold an inquest, as the death was purely accidental and no blame could be attached on the ground of negligence.

Stuart was a single man, and has been a sailor for a number of years. He was about 35 years of age, and is believed to have relatives in San Francisco.

MISTAKEN FOR DEER.

New York, Aug. 18.—A Berlin dispatch to the Herald says that Baron Speck Von Sternburg, a brother of the German ambassador at Washington, shot a female poacher, in mistake for a deer in Count Vossberg's preserves in Neugattersben. The woman has since died. Baron Sternburg has voluntarily surrendered to the police, and has been allowed bail.



PREPARING LAND FOR AN ORCHARD

IMPORTANT ASPECT OF FRUIT GROWING

Another of Series of Articles Published by Times on This Industry—Pointers for Orchardists.

"Land and Its Preparation For an Orchard" is the subject of to-day's article, dealing with the fruit growing industry. The writer says:

The best soil for fruit growing varies somewhat with the species of fruit grown. Pears flourish in a clay soil, while peaches delight in a sandy soil. In general, fruit trees will grow well on any soil fit for agricultural crops if proper tillage and fertilizing are given. A deep black mellow loan is always preferred if situated, to free it from frosts, but a chocolate loam may answer equally well if the richness in plant food found in the former be supplied. It is essential to make the land rich, if it is not naturally so. The profits in fruit growing lie in producing extra quantity and quality.

The texture of the soil is more important than the amount of plant food it contains. Especially is this true of clay soil, which tends to become hard and lumpy if left to itself. The plant food it may contain in abundance is locked up and unavailable to the plant. It often happens that crops decay and perish with plenty of plant food surrounding it in an unavailable form.

Textures vary to the extremes of coarseness and fineness; a leechy, light soil will produce the same result for want of moisture. Both conditions can be ameliorated by proper tillage and fertilizing. The main principle is to render the plant food in the soil available, and to do this means must be devised to remove these extremes and conserve the moisture necessary to make plant food soluable. In lower Vancouver Island moisture comes down in surplus quantities during the winter season, and from June to September a semi-arid state exists.

The problem of how to get rid of any surplus water the soil cannot retain, and which is injurious to it when growing time commences in early spring, is solved by drainage, and the problem of how to retain in the soil sufficient moisture to keep up a steady growth of the tree during the dry season is solved by cultivation. These are two indispensable principles necessary to success with a commercial orchard. Lands which have a perfect natural drainage are specially adapted for orchards. They allow of early cultivation, are warm and give up their fertility easily. Early cultivation is very important in an orchard, for reasons that will appear in future articles. If nautral drainage does not obtain judicious tile draining should be practiced to carry off the surplus water; deepen the water holding capacity of the soil and serve as a conductor of warm air through the soil in the growing time.

All obstacles such as stumps, etc., should be removed from the orchard site prior to planting. Hurry to get the trees into the land before it is thoroughly prepared to receive them often causes great inconvenience and loss afterwards. A tree left unplanted because a stump comes in the way is not uncommon, but it is a mistaken plan. Besides being unsightly, the stump is sure to cause injury to the nearby trees, while blasting or burning it out. The land in the various parts of the orchard should be brought into as nearly a uniform condition of tilthe as possible, so that the same treatment and tillage can be applied to the entire area. This condition is not found in newly cleared land. Deep ploughing is advisable before planting to send the roots down. This is not easy to do after the fibrous root system of the young tree commences to spread. It is well, also, while the land is unincumbered, to thoroughly fertilize it and to take a whole crop from it the season preceeding planting, as the soil in which trees will thrive best in should be in a thorough state of cultivation and free from weeds when planting is done. The fact that not one half of the trees planted ever live to reaching the bearing stage can be attributed to failure to provide a soil condition suited to their tender needs of infancy. Experienced orchardists seldom lose a tree.

The month of August is a busy one with the orchadist and nursery man. The former is picking, packing and marketing his products, while the latter is busily engaged in budding tress which will in a little over a year's time be ready for orchard planting. It is the time when the nursery man is estimating what number of the respective varieties of the different special will be demanded. As the root system of local grown stock is far superior to imported stock, it might be well for intending planters to inform their nearest reliable nursery man now what stock he expects to require in order that when he visits the nursery later in the fall to select it he may not nave the experience of the writer in finding the desired stock "sold out." The temptation in such a condition is to order less desirable kind. Great care must be exercised in selection of varieties for a commercial orchard. The mistakes made by orchardist is planting too mixed an assortment should be guarded against. Three or four should suffice of each leading variety.

FITS CURED

If you, your friends or relatives suffer with Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, or Falling Sickness, write for a trial bottle and valuable treatise on such diseases to THE LEIBIG CO., 179 King Street, W., Toronto, Canada. All druggists sell or can obtain for you

LEIBIG'S FIT CURE

EIGHT HOURS DAY.

Report of Committee Adopted by the International Typographical Union.

Toronto, Aug. 18.—The International Typographical Union this morning adopted the report of the committee recommending the eight-hour day law, to go into effect January 1st next. A great strike in the printing trade is inevitable as the result of the action of the convention. Robert C. Lockling, president of the International Bookbinders' Union, and Martin Higgins, president of the National Pressmen's and Assistants' Union, both addressed the convention, promising moral and material support in the coming fight. It was announced that the fight with the Los Angeles Times had cost the union $33,000, but it was decided to go on with the fight, and the convention authorized the executive to advance what further funds were required.

At the Typographical Union convention yesterday Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, assured the typos that if they had to fight for eight hours next January the American Federation of Labor would assist them.

TURNED OVER TO POLICE.

Supposed Explosive Machine Received by Banker Will Be Examined.

New York, Aug. 18.—A supposed explosive machine received by Jacob H. Schiff, of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., bankers, at the office of that company, was to-day turned over to the police for examination. The box contained matches, cotton and substance supposed to be an explosive.

A police investigation disclosed that the supposed infernal machine was harmless.

FIGHTING IN CRETE.

British and Russian Troops Reported to Have Engaged Insurgents.

Canea, Crete, Aug. 16.—Fighting is reported to have occurred between Russian troops and the revolutionaries yesterday and to still continue, the centre of the disturbance being the village of Atispepolis. Details are lacking, but reports state that several revolutionary chiefs have been wounded. A skirmish also took place between British troops and insurgents. The casualties were slight.

A MODERN MEDICINE.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pils Cure Disease Through the Blood.

Medicines of the old fashioned kind will sometimes relieve the symptoms of disease, though they can never touch the disease itself—they never cure. Ordinary medicines leave behind them indigestion, constipation, biliousness and headache; purgatives leave the patient feverish and weakened. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, on the other hand, do direct good to the root of the trouble in the blood. They always do good—they cannot possibly do harm. Mrs. Geo. Henley, Boxgrove, Ont., says: "It is with thanks that I tell you that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured me after my doctor had said I could not be cured. I suffered from an almost constant fluttering of the heart, and sometimes severe pains. The least exertion would leave me breathless and tired out. My appetite was poor, and my head ached nearly all the time. I had lost all ambition to do any work, and felt very hopeless. I had taken a great deal of medicine without any benefit, until I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These have made a remarkable change in my condition, and I am feeling better than I have done for years. I gladly give my experience in the hope that it will benefit others."

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OVER THE TEA TABLE

Mrs. Blaicklock left for Vancouver yesterday morning for a visit with Mrs. Cambie. She will be away about a couple of weeks.

• • •

Mrs. R. Grey, Miss Higgs and Mr. Gilbert Ainslie are a party of Islanders who were in town during the week. They stayed at the Vernon.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Burroughs, who have been spending the summer at Mrs. Burroughs' old home "Craiglanoch," have returned to England.

• • •

On Thursday at the family residence on Heywood avenue Miss McTavish entertained a number of friends, the principal amusement being progressive five hundred. The spacious verandah was tastefully hung with Chinese lanterns. Amongst the guests were Miss Lawson, Miss Macrae, Miss Harris, Miss Smith, Miss Shotbolt, Miss Irving (of Vancouver), Miss Wilson, Miss Fell, Mr. J. H. Lawson, Mr. C. McTavish, Mr. J. H. Austin, Major Hibben, Mr. Heisterman, Mr. J. A. McTavish, Mr. Ross and Mr. W. Smith.

• • •

Mrs. Reed, of Portland, who is well-known here in musical circles, is staying at the Oak Bay hotel.

• • •

Mrs. Lampman entertained a few friends at dinner on Thursday night in honor of Miss Dickey and Miss Grace Dickey, of Amherst, Nova Scotia, the party afterwards going to the flower show.

• • •

Miss Cambie, of Vancouver, is the guest of Mrs. Tatlow, Dallas road.

• • •

Miss Boultbee, of Vancouver, is staying with the Misses Nicholles, of Simcoe street.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Bodwell have returned from a trip to Nelson, where Mr. Bodwell was engaged in some law cases. His sister, Mrs. Sherwood, came back with them, and is staying with them on Rockland avenue.

• • •

Mr. Herbert Robertson, of Vancouver, spent Sunday at home.

• • •

On Monday and Tuesday Mrs. Rithet and her daughter, Mrs. Genge, gave a tennis tournament at the former's courts at Hollybank, Humboldt street. The tournament was the popular round robin style, and the players were Mr. Geary and Mrs. Langley, Capt. Bush and Mrs. Wright, Mr. Foote and Miss V. Pooley, Mr. Blanchard Bell and Miss S. Pemberton, Capt. Wright and Miss Pooley, Mr. R. H. Pooley and Miss Mara, Mr. B. Prior and Miss Bryden, Capt. Popham and Miss Eva Loewen, Mr. Whiting and Mrs. Bush, Mr. Langworthy and Mrs. Bromley and Mr. Cornwall and Mrs. Bland. The winners of the first prize were Capt. Bush and Mrs. Wright. On the afternoon of the second day a large garden party was given, and from the terraces the guests watched the tennis. Tea and refreshments were served on the lawn. The guests included Mrs. Maclaium, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Eberts, Mrs. W. R. Higgins, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Butchart, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Vernon, Mrs. Lawson, Mrs. Charles, Mrs. Gaudin, Mrs. Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Bodwell, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Lampman, Mrs. Roper, Mrs. Pemberton, Mrs. F. B. Pemberton, Mrs. Langworthy, Mrs. Pooley, Mrs. Dunsmuir, Mrs. Bunbury, Senator and Mrs. Macdonald, Mrs. Ker, Mrs. Robin Dunsmuir, Mrs. R. H. Pooley, Mrs. A. W. Jones, Mrs. J. W. Church, Mrs. Ellis(on, Miss Brady, Miss Tobin, Miss Butchart, Miss Lawson, the Misses Dickey, Miss G. Green, Miss M. Butchart, Miss Jessie Bell, Miss Eva Loewen, the Misses Boscowitz, Miss Angus, Miss Keefer, Miss McTavish, Dr. J. S. Helmcken, Mr. Kirk and Dr. Robertson.

• • •

Mrs. E. G. Tilton has returned from a month's visit in California, where Mr. Tilton has been employed for some time; but now I hear that he is going to Pennsylvania to assume the duties of chief engineer of one of the big railway systems there.

• • •

Miss Ferriss, of Tacoma, is visiting her sister, Mrs. D. M. Rogers, of Pemberton road.

• • •

Mr. James Dunsmuir is away on his yacht Thistle. With him are Mr. C. E. Pooley, Mr. M. W. T. Drake and Mr. B. H. T. Drake. They are at Campbell river fishing.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Cuthbert Worsfold, of New Westminster, have been spending the week with Mrs. Charles.

• • •

Mrs. James E. Fagan is visiting her sisters, the Misses McNiffe, of Quebec street.

• • •

On Friday afternoon Mr. Vowell entertained several friends at tea at his beautiful house on Terrace avenue. This is really one of the most delightful places in Victoria, and commands a view in every direction. Just across the road from it Mrs. H. A. Munn is building a very nice looking bungalow.

• • •

Mrs. Roper after visiting several of her many friends here has gone home to Cherry creek.

• • •

At the garden party at Mrs. Rithet's on Tuesday another round robin tennis tournament was arranged to take place at the Belcher street grounds on Thursday and Friday. The arrangements were made by Mr. Cornwall and Mrs. Genge. The following couples participated: Miss Mara and Mr. Whiting; Miss Bryden and Mr. R. H. Pooley; Mrs. Bush and Mr. K. Gillespie; Miss Pooley and Mr. Cornwall; Mrs. Lampman and Captain Bush; Mrs. Genge and Mr. Foote; Miss V. Pooley and Mr. Elliston; Miss Gertie Lowen and Mr. B. Bell; Miss Nellie Todd and Mr. Cuthbert Keefer; Miss Eva Lowen and Captain Popham; Mrs. Bromley and Mr. B. G. Prior; Mrs. Nelson and Mr. Geary; Mrs. Bland and Mr. Langworthy, and Miss Susie Pemberton and Dr. Nelson.

A small entry charge was made, and in this way prizes were provided, and each afternoon tea was served in the club house. The first prizes were taken by Mr. Langworthy and Mrs. Bland.

• • •

Mrs. Rhodes gave a luncheon yesterday.

• • •

The friends of Miss B. Gaudin will be sorry to learn that she is ill again, and is in St. Joseph's hospital. She has only recently recovered from an attack of typhoid fever.

• • •

Mrs. Edward Lothiniere is here from Quebec, and is staying at Government House, where she will likely remain for some time. It won't be long before the Governor-General and Countess Grey are here.

• • •

Mrs. White, of Montreal, who has been staying with Mrs. Prior, left for Banff last Wednesday. The first of the week she and Colonel and Mrs. Prior went to Duncans and made the trip down the Cowichan river in canoes.

• • •

The flower show on Wednesday and Thursday proved quite a fashionable event, and was in every way a great success. The dinner tables with their floral decorations created keen rivalry amongst the competitors, and it goes without saying that all were not satisfied with the awards made. Mrs. Hugo Beaven took the first prize, a beautiful mirror presented by Mrs. F. S. Barnard. Among the ladies who decorated tables were Miss Boscowitz, Mrs. McPhillips, Mrs. Genge, Mrs. Lampman, Miss Glayds Green, the Misses Pitts, Miss O'Reilly, Mrs. Langworthy, Mrs. Gunter, Mrs. Raymur, Miss Susie Pemberton, Mrs. D. M. Rogers, Mrs. Burton and Mrs. Roper.

One of the social events of the week was the entertainment provided by a party of Oak Bay campers for their friends on Wednesday evening. Everything calculated to promote the enjoyment of those attending had been provided. At the back of the row of tents which lines the beach a mammoth platform had been erected. It was brilliantly illuminated. Leading from it to the water was a path decorated with evergreen, bunting and Chinese lanterns. Dancing was not the only amusement. In addition there was boating. The boats engaged for the evening were adorned with lanterns and presented a very striking appearance as they glided over the smooth waters. There were a large number in attendance and all thoroughly enjoyed themselves. The dancing, boating, and vocal selections by the best of local talent and other means of entertainment occupied their attention until the early hours, when a special car, thoughtfully provided by the campers, took them to their respective homes. The affair was unanimously voted one of the pleasantest of the summer season, and the following promoters of the "at home" are entitled to the heartiest congratulations: E. M. Haynes, R. Hayward, R. A. Johnston, G. G. Fraser and H. P. Hewett.

Among the guests were the following: Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Brown, Mr. H. Kent, the Misses McCulloch, the Misses Wilkerson, Miss McKenny, Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Johnston, Mr. C. F. Gardiner, the Misses Atwood, Mr. Fred White, Mr. Frank White, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Morris, Miss Heaney, Mr. Chas. Hayward, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Hayward, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Welch, Mrs. Catterson, Miss Dove, Mr. E. Fawcett, Miss Fawcett, Miss Z. Carter, Mr. C. B. Daniel, Mr. I. E. Cornwall, the Misses Rye, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Johnson, Mr. E. Fleming, Mr. Edgar Fawcett, Miss M. John, Mr. L. O'Keefe, Mr. J. Heyland, Mr. J. Hart, Mr. H. A. Brown, Mr. S. H. Wilson, Mr. T. G. Wilson, Mr. H. Leiser, Mr. J. Gordon Smith, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. H. Catterall, Mr. Daryl Kent, Miss Camsusa, the Misses Garvin, Mr. J. W. D. York, Mr. W. T. Williams, Mr. Wm. Henderson, Mrs. Wm. Jaffrey, Miss Keappock, Miss Andrews, Mr. A. B. Fraser, sr., Mrs. W. B. Shakespeare, Miss Raymond, Major Bluff, Mr. A. B. Fraser, jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Fraser, Mr. C. S. Baxter, Mr. R. E. Montgomery, Mr. C. S. McKilligan, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Williams, Mr. H. Lang, the Misses Fraser, Mr. Alf. Hood, Mrs. Lottie Hart, Mr. L. S. V. York, Mr. and Mrs. H. Crane, Mr. Geo. Simpson, Miss O. C. Wilson, Mr. Jas. Taylor, Miss Roberts, the Misses Moss, Mr. J. Simpson, Mrs. Belle Hart, Mr. Sewell Nason, Mr. H. G. Haynes, Miss B. Mellon, Mr. R. H. Machin, Major J. P. Hibben, Miss Bowron, Mr. H. Griffiths, Mr. P. Foote, Miss Foote, Mr. E. B. McConnan, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Sylvester, Mr. C. B. Sylvester, the Misses Sylvester, Mr. W. Haynes, Miss Haynes, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Haynes, Miss Heal, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Johnston, Mrs. J. S. Floyd, Miss Raper, Mrs. H. F. Hewett, Mrs. Phipps, Miss Helmcken, Mrs. P. S. Byrne, Miss Byrne, the Misses Catterall, Mr. J. Gibson, Miss E. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Johnston, Mrs. H. A. Munn, Mr. and Mrs. E. Fleming, Miss Nason, Mrs. Adam, the Misses Adam, Miss Tagg, Mrs. Hitt, Mrs. Burrill, Miss W. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. White, Mr. H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Redding, Miss Long, Miss Smart, Mr. A. Stewart, Mr. J. H. Johnston.

LADY GAY.

Owing to the frequency with which Waiworth couples give false names and addresses at St. Paul's church, Lorrimore square, London, the parish clerk has had to forbid the banns on several occasions within the last three weeks.

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THE SOCIETY RETAINS LITTLE EDITH GRANT

Mr. Justice Duff Refuses Application for Child's Return to Indians—Children's Protection Act Sound.

Among the various matters that came up before Mr. Justice Duff in Vancouver on Thursday the one of greatest interest was the habeas corpus application in the case of Edith Grant, the young girl taken some time ago from the Indians at Cape Mudge and placed in the care of the Children's Aid Society. The application was made by D. G. Marshall on behalf of the girl's mother and the Indian chief at Cape Mudge. The evidence adduced gave grounds for a strong assumption that the girl was wanted back that she might be used for immoral purposes in the logging camps. It was argued that she was a ward of the Dominion government and therefore the Children's Aid Society, being a provincial organization, could have no control over her. His Lordship said he had looked into the matter very carefully and he had found that the Children's Protection Act passed by the provincial legislature was perfectly sound, and gave jurisdiction to the superintendent of the society even in the Indian camps if necessary. While the girl came within the definition of a "non-treaty Indian," he could not take the view that the exclusive right to legislate upon Indians was conferred upon the Federal parliament and that they were withdrawn from the operation of provincial laws. He should under any circumstances have hesitated in sending back the girl to a life that meant her moral destruction but he might have had to do so. He was pleased to be able to arrive at so clear a decision on the matter.

Another habeas corpus application was that in the case of W. H. Whittaker of Kamloops, who had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of $50 or three more months for drunkenness. The conviction was said to be made in pursuance of a by-law dealing with public morals. His Lordship declared that such a by-law must be regarded as ultra vires and quashed the conviction as excessive. At the same time protection was given to the magistrate who had imposed the sentence. Since his Lordship said he was convinced that the conviction had been made conscientiously and with a view to the prisoner's good. At the same time it was illegal.

In the case of Coulter vs. Houston, arising out of a Nelson rumpus, E. P. Davis, K. C., made application on behalf of the plaintiff for an injunction restraining Mayor Houston from exercising undue control of the affairs of the city of Nelson and abusing the use of the civic seal. Coulter is a driver in the Nelson fire brigade who has been dismissed several times by the mayor and afterwards reinstated by the council. Mayor Houston met the council by instructing the clerk to withhold the city's seal from the resolution authorizing the payment of Coulter's salary, and as the bank would not cash the cheque without the seal there was a deadlock.

His Lordship said he would reserve judgment, and in the meantime Mr. Davis could look up his authorities.

A PERSISTENT BACKACHE

can have but one cause—diseased kidneys, which must be strengthened before backache can be cured. Why not use Dr. Hamilton's Pills? They cure the kidneys quick, make them strong and able to filter disease-breeding poisons from the blood. At once you feel better, stronger, brighter. Kidney health is guaranteed to every user of Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Get a 25c. box from your druggist, and refuse substitutes.

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LAND REGISTRY ACT.

In the Matter of an Application for a Duplicate Certificate of Title to Lot 15, Block 3, Oakland Estate (Map 362a), Victoria City.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention, at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof, to issue a Duplicate of the Certificate of Title to the above lands issued to Emanuel J. Salmon on the 10th day of March, 1897, and numbered 3214c.

S. Y. WOOTTON,

Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office,

Victoria, B.C., 10th August, 1905.

The Daily Times

Published every day (except Sunday) by the

Times Printing & Publishing Co.

LIMITED.

JOHN NELSON,
Managing Director.

Offices ..... 26 Broad Street

Telephones:

Reportorial Rooms 45
Business Office 1090

Daily, one month, by carrier ..... .75
Daily, one week, by carrier ..... .20
Daily, by mail, per annum $5.00
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Portland, Ore.—At the Fair; Oregon News Co., 347 Sixth St.; McConnell & Anderson; Rich's News Stand, 414 Morrison St.; G. V. Yancey.

CANADA'S FUTURE.

The New York Times has taken as its motto, "all the news that's fit to print." Which is all very well and sounds nice when read out loud from the columns of a paper published in a country which has produced so many yellow journals full to the margin with much matter that is not news and is not fit to print. Especially when treating academically of Canada our great and ever-interesting contemporary prints some things that are not fit to print if the stamp of truthfulness be considered an effective barrier against publication. For example the Times accepts as a fact the statement of a correspondent, who predicts the union of Canada with the United States, that "the other prophet of union between the United States and Canada was an Irish cab driver, whom I employed several times. He was a quiet, sensible, unusually bright man of his class. His opinion related mainly to the province of Quebec, he having lived in the city for some twenty years. The English population, he remarked, was diminishing—'discreasing' was his word—and the swarming families of the French-Canadians were taking its place. 'They're a good people,' he said, 'hard working and honest and decent, and they get on well enough with the English, but their eyes are fixed on the States, where thousands have relatives and friends. If the question were fairly put, they'd vote for union to-morrow, and they are a big majority of all Canada already.'" The above, from such a competent observer of current events and capable estimator of the possibilities of the future as "an Irish cab driver" is considered worthy of half a column of speculative political prospection respecting the future of Canada, in which the question of the union of this country with the United States is considered. The fact that the correspondent quotes the "Irish cab driver" as saying that French-Canadians, who are reported to favor union with the United States, constitute "a big majority of all Canada already" should have been an intimation to the Times that the source of its information upon a subject to which it has given so much thought was far from reliable. The fact is that French-Canadians form not more than one-third of the population of Canada; and the proportion of people of French origin is steadily diminishing because of the tremendous immigration from the United States and Europe. Furthermore, as a result of the abundant harvest that is fast ripening in the Northwest, there is but little doubt that the stream of immigrants will increase in volume rapidly as it flows, and that the West will soon become the centre of political influence. But even if the French-Canadians were to continue to represent one-third of the population of Canada, we have it on good authority that there are none more inflexibly opposed to annexation than they. The habitant sets great store on the political institutions of his native land; realizing as he does that nowhere on earth could he attain more perfect liberty or greater personal freedom within the law which furnishes protection to life and property.

Again we observe that the Times, merely as an excuse for discussing the question academically, reflects in type upon the possible effect upon Canadian public opinion of the great concourse of American emigrants who are crossing the border and taking up the land which produces the finest wheat in the world. We fear there is no comfort to be found for the advocates of annexation in the attitude of mind of our new settlers. As one of them said lately, all he desired was to be let alone. Canadian customs, so far as he could see, were no different from the customs of Americans. Those who lived aright were not affected by the law, which differed from the law as administered on the other side only in that it appeared to be more effective in preserving order. This man believed it was his duty to secure a voice in the conduct of Canadian affairs; therefore he intended to apply for naturalization as soon as he was qualified. That is doubtless a fair example of the mental state of the average American settler.

As to the attitude of native Canadians and Canadians who have experienced the mental satisfaction of feeling that their present and their future are in their own hands, it is not difficult to define. They are inflexibly opposed to yielding up their independence even for the sake of attaining to a partnership in the greatest nation the world has ever seen. Therefore we hope the sentiments expressed in the first part of the article to which we refer in the New York Times will remain for a long time the sentiments of the people of the United States and that there may never be anything but the friendliest of relations between the actual and the potential powers of the North American continent.

This is the expression to which we refer: "To most people in this country the question of the possible union of Canada with our Republic is purely academic. We are neither for nor against it. As Mr. Thackery is said to have replied when asked 'what they thought of Mr. Tupper in England,' 'They do not think of Mr. Tupper in England.' But there is not in our feeling toward Canada the slightest touch of the contemptuous indifference implied in the novelist's remark as to the poet. On the contrary there is a sincere respect for the Canadians among those Americans who know enough of them to have an opinion. But this number is relatively not large, and even those who respect the Canadians do not think of a political union with them as a practical matter."

A DRASTIC PREVENTIVE.

Acquired habits are very difficult to overcome. The most pronounced propensity of the Southern States, if the evidence of newspaper reports can be accepted without serious question, is a disposition to deal with colored offenders—and not infrequently with uncolored culprits also—summarily. Shooting and lynching are the popular methods of exhibiting distrust in the powers of the law to deal out justice with reasonable expedition and judicial impartiality. Parts of the South are in a rather uneasy frame of mind at present respecting the outbreak and apparent incapacity of the local authorities to deal with the dreaded and dreadful disease known as yellow fever. Hence we are not surprised to read that the South is giving new evidence of its disposition to proceed summarily in cases of this latest menace to the welfare of communities. When a company of Southerners are reduced to a state of panic in consequence of apparent peril to their very precious lives, the rights of individuals to protection receive very scant consideration. With the special circumstances prompting the foregoing remarks we do not feel competent to deal, because it might be said that we are prejudiced against the actors in the tragedy. Therefore we take the words of the New York Times, which has unrivalled sources of information and would probably be the last newspaper in the world to libel its countrymen. Our contemporary says Morgan City, in Texas, knows how to meet a yellow fever emergency, and has just "burned up a case," house and all, authorizing the statement that "the case" was probably dead when he was burned up. With such prompt and thorough measures as this the pestilence ought to be robbed of much of its terror. So far they are authoritatively ascribed only to Morgan City, in that vast Commonwealth, but other places with an equal sense of the urgencies of such a situation and the importance of acting quickly may be heard from later. It is to be hoped that occurrences of the kind may not be multiplied, but there is more energy than sentiment among Southwestern communities in the face of the pestilence which is their most dreaded scourge.

If there is any public opinion there to be shocked by the occasional burning up of a live patient, among the numerous dead ones so made way with, "the foul crimes done in their state of nature," thus together with their infection burned and purged away, not much will be likely to be heard of it till the fever panic is abated. Reports of such occurrences, even when the "case" is confidently surmised to be dead, are gruesome reading, but they suggest no comment likely to change the ways in yellow fever times of the improvised health boards of Morgan City and other southwestern towns. The pestilence walketh in darkness and in light as well treads the shadow of pursuing terror, and it is perhaps not to be wondered at that thretened communities have their heads turned by it. But they ought to investigate conditions much more searchingly before they burn up any more patients. Merely to conjecture that they were dead when the crematory fires were wrapped round them is not enough to satisfy an enlightened public conscience. There should be a much higher degree of certainty about it than there seems to have been in the case at Morgan City.

ALL HAIL, KING ROCKEFELLER!

John D. Rockefeller physically, as he is depicted by the camera (which cannot produce libellous portraits), is not an attractive personality. Nature, or disease operating at the behests of Nature, has shorn him completely of all hirsute adornments. He must be a profitless subject for the barber. There is not a hair on top of his noble head. Even the windows of his great soul have been denuded of the usual ornamental and protective shutters. Nevertheless we have been more than once impelled to express the belief that Mr. Rockefeller could not possibly be as repulsive a character as he has been painted by the envious scribblers of the daily press and the magazines. The Oil King—the king, we believe, of many products as well as the autocratic ruler of the oil industry—is simply a sample output of his day and generation and of fiscal incongruities. The state created Mr. Rockefeller a king, and now the people of the state, who alone are responsible for this particular millionaire, and most of the minor millionaires, take pride in reviling this most highly finished work of their hands, and holding him up to what they believe to be public obloquy. The conditions were made favorable for the operations of a man gifted with a genius for manipulation and accumulation. Mr. Rockefeller happened to be endowed with a commanding capacity for taking advantage of opportunities, and once he got a start on the road to unparalleled affluence nothing could stop him—not even the revilings of the fellow-men he was permitted to crush out of business by the provisions of a protective fiscal system. The American tariff is avowedly designed for the purpose of preserving for Americans the natural and the manufactured products of the United States. The tariff is intended to keep foreigners from sharing in the profits of American industry. If in the workings of the tariff Mr. Rockefeller by his superior intelligence or sagacity or cunning—give genius whatever name you please—has contrived to make one American superlatively rich, that one should not be reviled and held up to public scorn. He should be fallen down before and worshipped as the crowning glory of American citizenship, as a king in intellect and a prince in understanding. That is one reason why we have always apologized for the existence of Mr. Rockefeller—that is the reason we have always held him to be a man to shout for and a man whose example should be emulated by the ambitious youth of the republic. And when John D., King of the Oil Wells, Defender of the Cement Trust, and Manipulator of Everything That Can Be Turned Into Dollars, tells an inquisitive representative of a scoffing press that "I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided," we do not join in a continental laugh at the alleged impiety of the remark. In fact we all but revere the king the American people in the natural workings of their own peculiar system have set up. Mr. Rockefeller says he is ambitious to establish the greatest and the most complete educational institution the world has ever beheld. He has already given millions of pure and untainted dollars to President Harper of Chicago University for that purpose. He is thinking of adding fifty millions to that. So it is possible Mr. Rockefeller may be the final emancipator of his people from the autocratic rule of his successors. Because, given an educated electorate, the system which produces industrial kings and dictators would soon be ended.

WATER WORKS AND LIGHT.

To the Editor:—In reply to Mr. Barnard's letter, published by both dailies during the week, there are only a few points I need to touch upon. Mr. Barnard says:

"Many persons have expressed surprise at seeing the attack made by Mr. Labbe on the lighting rates charged by the tramway company." I shall be quite frank and take Mr. Barnard into my confidence. There are scores of reasons why Mr. Labbe was thus actuated, but I will refer to two only—either one of which, however, would suffice to justify my course:

One is a business matter, viz: The cheaper the light in the city the greater the demand, and so it follows that with an increased demand the waterworks company will sell more water and enable the company to pay better dividends, because net earnings increase wonderfully with any increase of business when once beyond the point when fixed charges and expenses have been earned.

Now, it happens that the tramway company's charges for light are beyond reason when one considers the low cost of water power supplied to them by the waterworks company, namely, at the rate of $24 per h.p. per annum.

The current delivered in the city costs the tramway company six-tenths of one cent per k.w. hour; the tramway company sells this from 12 to 13 cents per k. w. hour, and until receantly the charge was 17 cents.

If the tramway company were selling steam-generated electric light (the cost of which is seven to eight times greater than the present cost to them of water-generated electric current), the case would not be so bad.

The tramway company has invested a large amount of money in Vancouver, New Westminster and in this city, and is entitled, if the management be good, to good returns upon the capital actually invested. I say actually invested, and use this term advisedly, in contradistinction to watered capital—or what Mr. Barnard would call "doused" stock. Dividends upon this article are now being paid by Mr. Barnard's company and made possible by the outrageous charges the consumer of light is compelled to pay. He cannot go back to gas, because these works have been acquired by the tramway company. The California Gas & Electric Corporation of San Francisco controls all the electric lighting and power works in twenty counties of that state; the policy of that company is to charge all the traffic will bear, irrespective of cost to them, which in the case of hydro-electric plants is a mere trifle. So with our tramway company. Its charges for light, even after the late reduction of 25 per cent., are up to the breaking point. There you are; the consumer having to either pay the bill, sit in darkness, or go to bed.

The other reason is the now notorious secret agreement entered into by Mayor Barnard on behalf of the tramway company. The public is fairly well acquainted with the way in which this coup was accomplished at the city council board during 1904, and how information to which the council was entitled was for obvious reasons withheld. The first intimation I had of this strange document was when a friend, late in January last provided me with the outlines of the scheme. Here it is as it was furnished to me:

"The Scheme, Jan. 27th, 1905.

"City to raise $1,250,000 and expropriate all Goldstream properties of Esquimalt Waterworks Company.

"Tramway Company to pay city $20,000 per year for the water for power purposes and to have an exclusive contract for the use of all the power, with exclusive right to sell power.

"Tramway company to tender for city lighting, and if lower than cost of maintenance of present system, contract to be awarded.

"Engineer to be brought from San Francisco to examine property, and collect data on which to make a report in favor of the scheme and give evidence before arbitrators.

"Negotiations carried on throughout September, October and November, and contract finally settled and signed on or about December 1st.

"Buntzen and McPhillips, Wootton & Barnard represented tramway company in negotiations with council."

The secret contract would not have been published had I not been placed in possession of the details of the scheme.

It was evident that the tramway company had attempted to knife the waterworks company, with whom they had been co-operating; hence the resentment Mr. Barnard complains of.

During 1904 Mr. Barnard's company misled the city council.

Under the secret contract the tramway company would have had all the cream off the waterworks company's property at Goldstream; the skim milk remaining for the city and waterworks company's consumption, whether they liked it or not.

Mr. Barnard in his letter also poses as a "bookmaker" with two betting propositions, leaving plenty of open space for both the fox and his brush to escape. Institutions supported wholly or partly by charity should be thought of seriously, not in jest. Old residents may remember a gentleman who while an alderman gave his monthly stipend (duly published) to the poor. A raise in salary followed, and sweet Charity is left out in the cold—or, shall I say, with present cost of light, in the dark?

Mr. Barnard states: "There are few cities where consumers pay 20 cents per thousand gallons for water." In reply, I quote from the latest issue of the Manual of American Waterworks:

In the state of California, 18 waterworks are described and rates given; the latter average 45.20 cents per 1,000 U. S. gallons, equal to 54.24 cents per 1,000 Imperial.

In the state of Oregon, 10 waterworks described, average rates charged 38.32 cents per 1,000 U. S. gallons, equal to 45.46 cents per 1,000 Imperial.

In our own country, in the province of Ontario, where material such as cast-iron pipe costs one-half of price delivered here, labor less than one-half compared with here, capital 35 per cent. cheaper than both, fifteen waterworks, viz: Belleville, Berlin, Brockville, Chatham, Cornwall, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Napanee, Owen Sound, Peterborough, Smith's Falls, Stratford and Welland, charge an average rate for the fifteen waterworks named of 24.80 cents per 1,000 Imperial gallons.

Mr. Barnard's experience in the waterworks business is confined to Nelson, B. C. This enterprise he inaugurated. His rates were "a dollar a thousand." By a sheer starvation process the works came to grief, and when the city of Nelson applied to the local House for a bill to enable the city to construct its own waterworks, Mr. Barnard's influence was sufficient to compel the corporation to buy his works before constructing its own. The main, if memory serves, was a 2-inch. The city had to buy Mr. Barnard's outfit. If I remember rightly, the sum fixed by the legislature was $3,500 for the works. One trouble at Nelson with his works was that his 2-inch main supply pipe from Cottonwood creek was above ground and froze stark and stiff during the winter, and the company's patrons had to melt snow when making their tea.

THEORORE LUBBE.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 19th, 1905.

GIVING INFORMATION.

To the Editor:—"Canadian" asks for information. Well, the first piece I will give him is that "he is talking through his hat." How does this enlightened individual know what is drawing tourists to Victoria? Has he consulted the Eastern agents of railway companies to find the reason? Does he know how many round-trip tickets there are from Seattle? Poor fool, he thinks that because there is a fair at Portland that it is the sole cause of the influx of visitors. That fair gives them the opportunity to visit Victoria, but where did they get the desire? How did they hear of it? Well, I am not boosting the tourist work, I will leave that to others.

The next piece of information is that when he hints that the mayor and aldermen suppressed information about the winter gardens he is not writing the truth. But where did "Canadian" get his precious information?

The next piece of information is that if the attendance has not been estimated at more than 900 admissions, with concerts, as I think it was statetd in the Times, twice or three times daily, I forget which, the estimate was a very low one. There has never been such an institution in any country with a less daily average. But probably he is guessing. He deplores the fact that there may be some stores in the scheme. If there is, it is a very good thing. What on earth does he think all the property around that hotel is going to be used for? What about the property facing the Hotel Vancouver and all other first class hotels. If there are 300 people a day in that hotel, and Douglas street is fixed up business property with a decent size frontage ought to let there for $30 or $40 per month. He is another croaker who thinks we have just one house and just one store too many.

The next information is that he is evidently well acquainted with the hog family; he knows their habits. They squeal and dig their snouts into the mud, they are thick-skinned and you cannot insult them; they cannot see beyond their noses; they always look down and never up; they never require any recreation and they have a habit of gobbling up everything for themselves and leaving nothing for others. The "Canadian" hog is like all the rest.

The next information is that he is a cad. He, from behind his signature "Canadian"—to which he really ought to attach one more work, suggested by the last clause and his own letter—throws dirty insinuations at the mayor, to whom if he met him in the street he would doff his hat and "How do you do, Mr. Mayor," as servile as you please. Why don't you tell these men to their face what you write to the Times?

"Canadian," you are a fraud in every way. You have been writing these same letters for years. Always claiming to want industries, always trying to belittle what everyone else is doing, always opposing everything that is not a direct benefit for your miserable self, and if you don't mind I will expose who you are and let the people judge if you are worth taking any notice of. Whether the crystal palace is any good or not, it is too good for you.

ANOTHER VICTORIAN.

"FICKLE GODDESS OF PLEASURE."

To the Editor:—In to-night's issue of your paper a correspondent over the signature of "Victoria" takes up about a column of your space with a mess of rubbish. He accuses those who are opposed to the proposed winter garden of being "narrow minded" and "lacking in logical reasoning powers." In other words, this sage declares that all those who do not see this matter just as he does are narrow-minded and lacking in good sense. This clearly proves what a truly broad-minded, clear-headed, logical reasoner "Victoria" shows himself to be.

Then he tries to make it appear that those of us who do not want to see $150,000 of the ratepayers' money wasted in the way proposed are opposed to all progress, that we have driven the young men of Victoria away, including ex-Mayor McCandless, while those who are booming the proposed scheme he characterizes as "public spirited citizens," who, for "entirely unselfish reasons desire to help Victoria to become more prosperous," etc. This shows that "Victoria" has a good opinion of himself. He, in his own opinion, is "public spirited" and "unselfish" and all the rest of it. I presume, too, that if we had only built that winter garden a year or so ago ex-Mayor McCandless, and all the rest of those young men, would have been with us yet. How sad that we didn't think of it earlier! Where has "Victoria" been all these years that he did not earlier come forward and lead us, Moses like, out of the industrial wilderness in which we have been wandering? However, it is a good thing that we at last know what is the matter. All we want now, according to this sapient writer, is a winter garden, or palace.

Then, too, "Victoria" seems to have a great admiration for "remittance men," because, forsooth, they "buy goods from the butcher, baker, grocer, clothier," etc., "without drawing on the resources of the country," etc. There's political economy for you with a vengeance. Let us see how the thing works. Suppose, for example, I am a "remittance man." I receive ten dollars from "home." I exchange this for groceries, and I eat them up, doing nothing while I am eating them. Wherein have I benefited the community? I have given the community ten dollars, I have received from the community its full equivalent, and I have eaten it up. The transaction has very much the appearance of an even swap, exchanging value of one kind, money, for an equal amount of value of another kind, groceries. If, while I have been eating my groceries, I have been "drawing on or developing the resources of this country," by engaging in some kind of productive labor, the community would benefit to the extent of what I produce, not otherwise. If the "remittance man" is a whiskey "soaker," as some of them are, if instead of dignifying labor he degrades it by looking down upon and despising those of us who have to work for a living, if he sets an example of laziness and idleness to our young men, then he is an undesirable adjunct to society and we can very well afford to do without him. Again, I repeat, it is not drones, but workers, that Canada wants. Think you that if our Northwest had been filled up with "remittance men" the country would to-day be what it is. And why not, if these people are so valuable to a community? And has not British Columbia resources as valuable and even more varied than those of the Northwest? And will not brain and brawn, backed by a sufficient amount of capital do by these resources of ours what the same things have done by the Northwest? But "Victoria" says we have waited long years and it has not been done. True, but how will it help it to throw away $150,000 on another pleasure resort "Palaces," "Victoria" calls them, run "for the people, by the people," to afford the poor workingman "amusement at the lowest rate," and keeping his children away from "resorts of a questionable nature." This scheme is solely for the benefit of the poor workingman and his children, of course. We know from past experience how the large property owners lie awake nights thinking how they can devise schemes to benefit the poor workingman and his children. We have seen them stumbling over one another to vote in favor of school by-laws and other things to benefit the workingman's children, haven't we? Yes, verily!

There is scarcely a line in the letter of your correspondent that is not a mess of rubbish and nonsense, but it would serve no good purpose to point this out further in detail. He makes no attempt to deal with the fact that people soon tire of such places, that patronage falls off after a few months and they have to be closed. Let him go and ask the toboggan slide how business was with it last winter, or the bicycle rink how it is in this good old summer time, or the thousand and one other places devoted wholly to sport. I venture to predict that if we were to buy out Barnum & Bailey's circus, establish it on the James Bay flats, and open it free to the public, people would tire of it before six months, and its patronage would dwindle to little or nothing. Depend upon it, if our city is ever to grow larger and become permanently prosperous it will not be through the instrumentality of cheap amusement. Rome tried that at one time in her history and it was not long before she had become so effeminate and demoralized that an old barbarian came along one day at the head of his tribe of warriors and scooped in the whole shooting match. This ought to serve as a horrible example to all those who would make it their chief aim in life to woo the fickle Goddess of Pleasure.

CANADIAN.

August 17th.

ASSESSMENT OF TIMBER LANDS.

To the Editor:—I have read with interest the protest from Vancouver regarding the notices issued by the assessor under the new Assessment Act, also the explanatory editorial in the Colonist this morning. The editorial, instead of explaining the position of the matter, only befogs it.

In previous years timber lands were assessed as wild land, which was the cause of much complaint by the owners, as these lands could not be improved without destroying their value. The commission under the Assessment Act took up this matter, and the report shows that the commissioners considered the assessment of timber lands as wild lands unfair and excessive. The government, in giving effect to the recommendations of the commission, by the act of 1905 assessed timber land separately and at two per cent. upon the assessed value.

But the wily Minister of Finance got in his work by adding the following paragraph to the section dealing with timber lands:

"Provided, further, that the owner of timber land shall furnish to the assessor on or before the first day of June in each year a return of his timber land, giving in detail the legal or other well defined description of each parcel, the acreage thereof, the average number of feet of merchantable timber to the acre thereof, and the cash value per acre of each parcel, together with a plan showing the exact acreage, locality and description of the portion of such land from which timber has been cut or removed, and in the event of such return not being furnished the assessor may assess the whole of such timber land as wild land."

The insertion of this proviso nullifies the effect of the previous section reducing the rate to two per cent., overrides the commissioners' report, and secures the imposition of the old obnoxious rate of four per cent on timber land as wild land.

The return demanded cannot be furnished by the owners in many cases, inasmuch as they have not cruised their land, and do not know what it would cut per acre, and they are not going to the expense of sending out a cruiser for that purpose. Futhermore, if the owners of timber lands had cruised their lands, they would be very foolish to give that information to the assessor, which would mean publishing their business affairs to the world. A further result of this provision would render it necessary for each owner to cruise his land every year in order to make the return demanded.

I venture to say that not twenty per cent. of the owners of timber lands will escape the wild land tax, thanks to the ingenuous action of the Finance Minister.

TAXEE.

Dated Victoria, B.C., 19th August, 1905.

AFTERWARD.

J. W. Foley.

"I had a lover once," she sighed,
"'Twas in the golden long ago,
When you were groom and I was bride,
Ah! how could he forsake me so!
Nay! tell me not my love is dead,
For 'tis not true; and yet, somehow,
It seems from out my heart he's fled,
I wonder where my love is now?"

"I had a sweetheart, once," he cried,
"In those same olden, golden days,
When I was groom and you were bride,
She walked beside me all my ways.
Alas! I fear though he's not dead,
The missing lover you bemoan,
He has, the fickle rascal, fled
With the sweetheart I used to own."

MISPLACED.

Harper's Weekly.

The tourist left the train at every station and went ahead to the baggage car to ask if his trunk was safe.

"Are you quite sure," he asked the baggage officer for the sixth time, "that my trunk is safe?"

"Begorra, I wish the Lord had made ye an elephant, instead of an ass," was the exasperated reply, "an' then you'd always have your trunk in front of you."

THE STUPID MAN.

Catholic Standard and Times.

Mrs. Youngman—The idea! It's very funny you can't give me any money. My husband has an account here.

Bank Cashier—I know, madam, but if your husband wanted you to have some money he would have given you a cheque.

Mrs. Youngman—But, my gracious! if he's got an account here can't you charge it?

LEATHER GOODS

Call and see our New Leather Goods, consisting of TRAVELLING BAGS, with sterling silver fittings; WRIST BAGS, latest styles; JEWEL CASES, CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES, PURSES and POCKETBOOKS, BLOTTING BOOKS, plain or silver-mounted.

All of the best quality, well finished and at moderate prices.

C. E. REDFERN, 43 Government St. 'phone 118 P.O. Box 93

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Carter's Marking Ink, pen and stretcher included .....35c.
New Violet Soap, Cosmydor's Best, direct from Paris .....35c.
Hygeia Feeding Bottle .....50c.
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S. E. Cor. Fort and Douglas Sts.

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"So Easy to Fix"!

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Gives relief. Makes hard roads easy.

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Easiest Yet

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Of five rooms, bath and pantry

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Excellent soil, good garden

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To Homeseekers!

I am now offering at reasonable prices and to suit purchasers some of the finest sites in Victoria suitable for residential purposes; also acreage, good rich soil, ideal for fruit growing. For further particulars apply to

JAS. A. DOUGLAS

Real Estate Office,

20 BASTION ST.

Great Remnant Sale

Commencing Friday, July 28th

Of Silks Ladies' Underwear, Blouses, &c., &c., at Specially Low Prices.

Bon Ton Company

156 Government Street

Any lady or gentleman who has left orders is requested to call for same immediately.

GOOD RANCHE

240 acres first-class land, 60 acres under cultivation, young orchard, 200 trees bearing; small fruits, fine field of oats, 20 tons of hay in barn, 3 horses, 3 cows, 4 heifers, pigs, chickens, etc., good four roomed house, workman's house, barns, and all farm machinery and implements. All the above will be sold as a going concern at

A BARGAIN

Price and all particulars at our office.

GRANT & CONYERS

NO. 2 VIEW ST.

Opp. Main Entrance to Driard Hotel.

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF

—During the month of August only, watches cleaned, 75c.; mainspring, 75c. W. B. Shakespeare, 34 Government street.

—Take in a supply of "SLAB WOOD" before the wet weather sets in. To be had at Lemon, Gonnason & Co.'s mills. Telephone 77. Prompt delivery.

FOR SUMMER COMFORT

Keep the blood cool by using PERSIAN SHERBET, LIME JUICE, CITRATE OF MAGNESIA as your only summer beverage. To be had at special prices in gallon or half gallon quantities, at the

B. C. DRUG STORE

Tel. 356. 27 Johnson Street.

J. TEAGUE, Proprietor.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other soap powders, as it also acts as a disinfectant.

—Very "fashionable" to take a trip on the Iroquois, Sunday, 20th August.

RUPTURE

Why don't you have that Rupture treated by Heard's method? Office 76 Yates street, upstairs.

—The "Temerarie" beat the "Iroquois" in the race for the Canadian cup, but the "Iroquois" trips among the Gulf islands cannot be surpassed for scenery, comfort and novelty.

—W. J. Warner, who is giving a series of lectures in the A. O. U. W. hall on Sunday evenings, will take for his subject to-morrow evening "The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire." The lecture will commence at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

—For some time inquiries have been received by the Brackman & Ker Company of this city from Chinese firms in the Orient respecting Canadian flour. These come from different places along the Chinese coast, but Mr. Ker would not say that they come as a direct result of the Chinese boycott. Advices received at the C. P. R. company headquarters, however, state that the boycott has lately prompted many inquiries of this kind.

—"A party consisting of Messrs. E. W. Stark, Fred A. Richardson and Jas. G. Potts, of Vancouver, who have been touring Vancouver Island in an auto, returned here from Victoria yesterday," says the Vancouver News-Advertiser. "They were as far north as Comox, and speak of the run between Nanaimo and Comox as ideal for an auto, except for one spot, which has a sandy bed. Their machine is a 10-horse power Oldsmobile, and has given excellent satisfaction."

—M. F. Hackett, of Stanstead, Quebec, and J. J. Behan, of Kingston, president and grand secretary respectively of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada, will address the local branch in this city on Tuesday evening, the 29th inst. They will be accompanied by W. W. Walsh, grand deputy of the order. This is the first trip of the officials west, and the local branch is preparing to make the occasion of their visit here a memorable one. Mr. Hackett was at one time a member of the cabinet in Quebec.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 4th, 1905.

The B. C. Permanent Loan & Savings Co., Vancouver, B. C.:

Gentlemen,—I herewith acknowledge the receipt of your cheque for $399.50, being the withdrawal value of my ten shares of Class "C" stock, for which I thank you. I also wish to say that I think this is about the only way for the wage-earner to save money. I take pleasure in handing in my application for new stock, and wish you great success in your work of helping those who are willing to help themselves.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) J. W. M'KAY.

—What is likely to prove the best week for attendance in nine months, with one exception, closes at the Grand tonight with three performances, beginning promptly at 7.30, which will afford the last opportunity of seeing the wonderful black art musical act of Paul Kleist; Gaston and Harvey, Australian comiques; the Rinalds, hoop rollers and jugglers, and Dreano in monologue and acrobatic dancing. For next week, beginning at the Monday matinee, another strong bill has been prepared, which will include Brydon's dogs, a splendidly trained little troupe of animals; the celebrated Busch family of four acrobats, which includes two remarkably clever children; Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Hall, the Bowery boy and girl; Castillet and Hall present; ing George M. Cohen's latest success, a one-act comedy farce entitled "The Wall Street Broker"; little Edna Foley singing the illustrated song "Farewell Sweetheart May," and a most amusing line of moving pictures entitled "The Impossible Voyage."

VISITING FIREMEN GIVEN RECEPTION

INTERESTING PARADE FROM HEADQUARTERS

California and Victoria Volunteers Participate in Procession This Morning Entertainment Arranged.

This morning about one hundred veteran volunteer firemen of California arrived from the Sound on the steamer Princess Victoria. They were welcomed by Chief Watson and members of the reception committee and escorted to different hotels, no single one being able to accommodate the entire party. The visitors expressed their appreciation of the courtesy tendered them and, after breakfast, commenced their preparations for the parade arranged to take place at 10 o'clock, from the Central fire hall. It was shortly after that time when they lined up, with about one hundred former Victoria volunteers. The procession was headed by the Fifth Regiment band, and the route selected was along Douglas to Johnson street, down the latter to Wharf, along Wharf to Yates, up Yates to Douglas, along the latter thoroughfare to Fort street, to Government, then back to the local headquarters.

Before the parade started the line of march was crowded with spectators. The Californians presented a striking appearance in their bright red uniforms, one of the most interesting features of which was the old-fashioned helmet. They followed immediately after the band, carrying an elaborately designed American flag. Directly behind the Californians were the Victorian veterans attired in civilian clothes and wearing badges certifying to their having seen service with the local volunteer department. In front was the union hook and ladder banner presented by the ladies of Victoria in 1860. The Union Jack and Canadian flags were carried by sons of veterans.

Included in the procession was apparatus which served to make it of exceptional interest. In the first place the Californians drew behind them one of the most antiquated engines to be found on the Pacific coast. It is known as the hand engine, and the date of its manufacture is 1859. This machine is supposed to have been one of the first used in San Francisco, California. The most cursory examination would lead to the conclusion that it has been carefully cared for by those to whom the incidents it recalls make it of special value. Its brass work shines with a resplendency which is not outdone by the most modern engine to be found in the halls of the Victoria fire department. On one side of the boiler is the portrait of a gentleman in the same attire as all members of the visiting volunteers. According to tradition he was the first chief of the 'Frisco department. To add to the interest in this engine a young woman, dressed in becoming garb, occupied the position of prominence usually taken by the driver. A short distance behind this was some of the local apparatus. It was headed by Chief Watson in his buggy, and certainly did credit to that official and his assistants. The horses were in good condition, and the vehicle spotless. There was the engine, a hose reel, hook and ladder, three chemical wagons and another carrying a quantity of hose.

The march through the thoroughfares lasted for an hour or more, the parade disbanding at about 1.30 o'clock at the local headquarters. This afternoon arrangements have been made by members of the committee, with S. Bunner, president of the California Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association, and sergeant of the San Francisco police, who is in charge of the visiting party, to inspect the provincial museum. Some time will be spent there, Curator Kermode having kindly agreed to be present to explain the most interesting of the curios for the benefit of the Americans. In the evening the visitors will be divided into different parties and, accompanied by members of the committee, will take in Chinatown. To-morrow morning they will be taken to the Gorge, and in the afternoon it is the intention to visit Beacon Hill park. In the evening the visitors will embark on the San Francisco steamer for Seattle. They will spend a couple of days in the latter city, afterwards proceeding to the Lewis & Clark exposition, Portland, Ore.

Before the parade this forenoon Mayor Barnard delivered a brief address of welcome at the Central fire hall. He assured the visitors that it was a pleasure to receive them in Victoria, that some of the best local citizens had once been volunteer firemen, and he was sure that the same was the case in San Francisco. Concluding, he expressed the hope that they would not only have a pleasant time in this city but their tour of the coast and visit to Portland would be one round of enjoyment. The visitors showed their appreciation by applauding enthusiastically.

—We have just received our first shipment of fall woollens, consisting of Scotch and English suitings, pantings and overcoatings. They are of superior quality, and artistic designs. We will be pleased to show them to you. W. D. Kinnaird, the cash tailor, 62 Johnson street.

—The city is, considering the advisability of continuing the work of foreshore protection along the Dallas road. An appropriation was allowed for this purpose. Of this sum, however, it was found necessary to draw a small amount for permanent sidewalk improvement on Douglas street. There is a hitch over this latter undertaking, however. Business men are opposed to the walk on the east side of the street being built above their door levels, and for this reason the work has been left in abeyance. More money in consequence will be left for the continuing of the foreshore protection. This will be probably carried out along different lines from last year, when the sea not only undermined the wall but washed over it, with very damaging results.

School Shoes for Boys and Girls

Boys' strong and neat, screw bottomed, 11 to 13 $1.25 to $1.50

Boys' strong and neat, screw bottomed, 1 to 5, $1.40 to $2.00

Girls' strong and neat School Boots, all sizes 8 to 2, 90c, $1.00 $1.10, $1.25, $1.40, $1.50, $1.75.

Paterson Shoe Co's. Stores

N. B.—Our Store at 5 Johnson Street is closed. We are to be found at the "Shoe Emporium", cor. Johnson and Govt. St.

PROPOSITIONS FOR SUPPLY OF WATER

CITY WILL PROBABLY CONSIDER TWO SCHEMES

One to Get Water From Elk Lake And The Other to Buy it.

At the meeting of the city council on Monday evening there will be laid before His Worship the mayor and aldermen the proposition of Manager Lubbe, of the Esquimalt Waterworks Company, for the supply of water to the citizens of Victoria. The terms of the offer will not of course be officially given out until they have been read first in open council, but they are for all pretty well known to the aldermen. They are practically as laid down by Mr. Lubbe at the recent conference which he had with the members of the board last week.

The city is therefore confronted with three propositions, one of which there seems to be unanimous feeling will not be entertained. This is to buy out the Esquimalt waterworks in toto at a cost of something like a million and a quarter dollars. To the other two schemes the council will give its best consideration. Mr. Adams, the California expert, estimated that it would require $332,000 to carry out the necessary improvements at Elk Lake for the perfection of that system and an additional $125,000 for the renewing of mains and pipes throughout the city. The first outlay would involve the construction of a reservoir and the building of filter beds. Should this be done Mr. Adams considered Victoria would be given a good water supply but nothing more.

The alternative proposition to this will be the offer of Mr. Lubbe. On the basis of this it is calculated that the cost of a new service from the Esquimalt Waterworks, inclusive of all but the Goldstream plant itself, the taking over of the Victoria West rights, as well as the laying of a 42-inch main from the present power house for a distance of five miles, and a 30-inch pipe from what is called the sea level into the city, as also the building of an electric light wire into the city, will be $496,000. In payment of this sum the city would have to meet a debt annually of $30,000. The supply of the water necessary for all purposes would cost $20,000 additional per year, for this expenditure, however, it is believed that a sufficient supply could be obtained for the lighting needs of the city. There are twenty-two thousand houses in the city which are not at present furnished with electric light, and the water supply referred to would, it is considered, be large enough to provide all with electrical connections. If the scheme is adopted by the city a saving of something like $26,000 could be effected, for the city is paying out now in the neighborhood of $11,000 for the maintenance of the north dairy station and $15,000 for electric light, neither of which accounts would have to be met under the new conditions.

A number of the aldermen appear to be in favor of this proposition at present, and they will probably be found to support it, when it comes before them in the regular way.

—The display of china, both useful and ornamental, now exhibited by Weiler Bros., is worthy of inspection. Tourists and travellers say our goods and prices are a revelation and not surpassed even in very large cities. Come and see for yourself—you will always be welcome.

—The secretary of the Vancouver Island Fish and Game Club has interviewed the officials of both the E. & N. and V. & S. railways, and both companies have agreed to discontinue the charge on dogs carried over their lines during the shooting season. Grouse and pheasants are reported to be very plentiful in the districts served by both railways.

—Yesterday Homer Lea, of Los Angeles, registered at the Driard hotel. He spent the day here and returned last evening to the Sound. Mr. Lea is identified with the Chinese army. He is said to be engaged in its reorganization in order to place the troops on a footing similar to those of Great Britain and other European countries. A number of prominent Victorians called on Mr. Lea while he was here.

—Mr. Murray, of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, has arrived from Toronto, and is awakening interest in the organization's affairs in this city and province. He has been interviewing local members and is endeavoring to arrange for more frequent meetings and an active campaign looking to improved conditions for the manufacturer will be commenced.

THE INSTITUTES' THANKS

Mining Men Appreciate Courtesy Shown to Them By Victorians.

The following self-explaantory letter has been received from Dr. Raymond, secretary of the American Institute of Mining Engineers:

August 9th, 1905.

William F. Robertson, Esq., Provincial Mineralogist, Chairman of Local Reception Committee, Victoria, B. C., Can.:

Dear Sir:—It is my agreeable duty to convey to you officially the heartfelt thanks of the council and members of the American Institute of Mining Engineers for the abundant and cordial courtesy shown to its visiting members and guests during the recent meeting of the Institute at Victoria, and the entertainments and excursions throughout the province of British Columbia connected with that meeting. The excellent arrangements of your committee, earnestly seconded by the government and citizens of the province, and favored by an unbroken continuity of the bright and balmy weather, characteristic of Victoria, resulted in a memorable experience of delight and profit to all members of our party.

Kindly make our grateful acknowledgment known to the members of your committee and other citizens (too numerous to be separately addressed), who so heartily cooperated in our entertainment, and especially to the ladies, whose graceful hospitality added so much to the pleasure of our visit.

Yours truly,

R. W. RAYMOND,
Secretary.

The wealth of man is the number of things which he loves and blesses, and which he is loved and blessed by.—Carlyle.

SUMMER DAYS

Are the days for outside sports. We can supply you with all kinds of Sporting Goods, Croquet, Tennis, Lacrosse, Cricket and Baseball Goods.

JOHN BARNSLBY & CO

115 Government Street.

J. E. PAINTER,

GENERAL TEAMSTER,

WOOD AND COAL At Current Rates

Wood cut any required length by electric machinery. Truck and Dray work promptly attended to.

RESIDENCE, 17 PINE ST., V. W.

NO CREDIT — Westside — No Goods Exchanged

VICTORIA'S POPULAR STORE

Winding-Up Business

You may not need a pair of gloves very badly, but visit us and see for yourself the great advantage in preparing for the future by buying from our well assorted stock now, at prices that will not permit of repetition except under such unusual circumstances as now exist with us.

SATURDAY SPECIALS

Ladies' Kid Gloves, any make, reg. $1.50... $1.20

Ladies' Kid Gloves, any make, reg. 1.25... 1.00

Ladies' Kid Gloves, any make, reg. 1.00... .75

Magnet Values in Hosiery, Underwear, Veilings, Collars, Belts and Ribbons.

The Hutcheson Co., Ltd. Aug. 19 1905 Victoria, B. C.

Second Hand BICYCLES

Thursday, Aug. 17th, we will open our third sale of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Second-Hand Bicycles, when some real snaps will be offered.

Come early and avoid a disappointment, as we sold every fitted second-hand wheel in the shop the first forenoon of our last sale.

These wheels are all refitted and in good order. Remember the coupons.

THOS. PLIMLEY, Central Cycle Depot Opposite Post Office

VICTORIA, B.C.

Building Lots

FOR SALE

HOUSE BUILT ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.

D. H. Bale,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, LEIGHTON ROAD.

Shampooing
Facial Massage
and
Scalp Treatment

MRS. KOSCHE'S Hairdressing Parlors

55 Douglas St. Phone 1175.

1000 New Edison Gold Moulded Records

JUST RECEIVED

Call and hear the latest music in the wonderful Gold Moulded Records on the EDISON PHONOGRAPH.

M.W. Waitt & Co. Ld.

44 GOVERNMENT ST.

MELODY OF LOVE

A musical gem of the "Narcissus" kind; easy to play, but not commonplace.

PER 10c COPY

Vocal or Instrumental.

Hear it played at the Up-to-Date Music House.

FLETCHER BROS.

93 GOVERNMENT ST.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS

GENUINE HALF PRICE SALE

Every article in the store will be sold POSITIVELY AT HALF THE REGULAR MARKED PRICE until the entire stock is cleared off.

Stevens & Jenkins

84 DOUGLAS ST.

NAMELESS (AT PRESENT) FOOD

SUPPLIES—

NOURISHMENT
STRENGTH - - } TO THE BODY

GIVES—

VIGOR- - - - -
VIM - - - - } TO THE BRAIN

ADDS—

HEALTH - - -
PURITY - - - } TO THE BLOOD

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS. BRACKMAN-KER MILLING CO., LTD.

PLUMS PLUMS

2½ cents per pound
3 cents per pound
4 cents per pound

Mowat's Grocery, 77 Yates St.

MILITARY NEWS AND GOSSIP

An interesting communication was received the other day by Lt.-Col. Hall, commanding the Fifth Regiment, from Sergt. F. Richardson, who was one of the Fifth Regiment members to attend the Bisley meeting this year. The letter, which gives a detailed account of the results of his shooting, follows:

"I beg to notify you that the Bisley team has disbanded this day (July 24th). I also beg to notify you that I have been very fortunate in winning in every competition I entered. Appended are some of the scores: Graphic, 34; Daily Graphic, 34; the Telegraph, 33; the Stock Exchange, 101; the Prince of Wales, 91 out of a possible 100; the St. George's, final stage, 131; the Winner, 134; the King's final, fifth place. (There were 1,542 entries in the latter.) I am the recipient of the N. R. A. badge, bronze medal and £20. I also won the St. George's cross, the grand aggregate medal. In this event I finished fourth out of 1,542 men. In the volunteer aggregate I finished two points behind the winner, and in the All Comers, which is not yet posted, I am close to the top. I also won in the Martin's cup, the Runaway Man, the Pixley, the Corporation City of London (£15), Lord Strathcona's cup, valued at 50 guineas. In this last victory, which is the highest individual winning outside the King's, I finished in the first 90. Towards the finish of the contest I was top with 307, and everyone thought I had won and saying 'Canada has won again.' The range officer made me stay where I was as he thought I might be the winner. My heart started to go about 300 to the minute until a great shout at the other end of the range proclaimed that I was beaten. I finished the fifth.

"However, I have the claim to be the highest man in the Empire at the finish of all shooting, beating Ammundsen by 3 points, or 17 points in the King's final stage, thus giving me the only record of finishing the first man on all ranges. I can assure you that the people knew where I came from, and I am proud to state that Victoria is now known as well as Vancouver. Further, I am the only Canadian who has ever won in all squadded events at one meeting, the St. George's Cross and the N. R. A. badge, the King's badge, and bronze medal, the bronze cross and Strathcona cup.

"When I left Victoria I made up my mind to win, and came within an ace of doing so in the King's. I have won in other events, but they were extra series and have nothing to do with the team. I have no doubt you will have had the news ere this. Asuring you at all times a proud member of the regiment you command.

"P.S.—Sergt. Brayshaw will report himself. I would do so but really do not know how he came out at the finish."

* * *

A Montreal dispatch says: "His Majesty the King is himself responsible for the failure of Pte. Morrice, of the Prince of Wales' Fusiliers, of this city, to win the coveted King's prize at Bisley, or, at any rate, to stand close to the winner at the conclusion of the contest, according to the story told by Pte. Morrice himself when he landed from the Virginian. Or it might be more correct to say that the presence of the King behind Pte. Morrice and the latter's keen desire to gaze on Britain's ruler were the factors that operated to his undoing.

"'When we reached the 1,000 yards range a score of 47 would have tied me for first place, and with 48 I would have won the King's prize,' said Pte. Morrice. 'With the trial shot I got the range and the wind gauged very accurately, but just at that moment his Majesty, accompanied by Field Marshal Lord Roberts, came to where I was shooting, and the King sat down a short distance behind me. Naturally, I wanted to see his Majesty and Lord Roberts, and I turned around to watch them for a minute or two. During that minute or two the wind veered, and when I came to shoot I had four straight misses. Perhaps there are no ranges in the world with trickier winds than Bisley. On the fifth shot I got the target, and then began to put in bulls, with the result that I scored 19. But only 19 when I had counted on considerably more than double that.'"

* * *

In view of the fact that all members of the Victoria contingent of riflemen who left a few days ago intend taking part in the annual Ontario shoot before competing at the D. R. A. matches, the following, from an Eastern exchange, should be of local interest:

Arrangements for the meeting of the Ontario Rifle Association have been about completed. The ranges at Long Branch will be closed from August 14th to ... to enable the association to have the ranges in first class condition before the matches commence on August 21st. A feature of this year's meeting is the encouragement being given to the school cadets. The following supplementary prize list has been issued:

First—The Canada Company Match. An additional team prize of $30 has been added to this match, making the total prizes as follows: First prize, $30; second prize, $25; third prize, $20; fourth prize, $15. Total, $90.

Second—Cadets' Challenge Trophy Match.

The following additional team prizes are offered for competition in this match, and will be awarded to the team from the military district making the highest score in the match: No. 1 military district, highest prize, $20; No. 2 military district, highest team, $10; No. 3 military district, highest team, $20; No. 4 military district, highest team, $30. Total, $80.

Prizes to the value of $50 kindly donated by T. G. Brough, general manager of the Dominion bank, will be awarded to the cadets making the highest aggregate scores in the "Canada Company" and "Cadets' Challenge Trophy" matches: First prize, value $25; second prize, value $15; third prize, value $10. Total, $50.

* * *

According to a telegram from Ottawa a military order recently issued says that a dispatch has been received from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the effect that the army council have decided that as a temporary measure only the qualifying minimum of marks which an officer of the colonial local military forces or a student at a chartered university in the colonies, who is nominated for appointment to a commission in the Imperial army, shall be required to obtain as his nomination in military subjects shall be reduced from .4 in each subject and .6 in the aggregate to .4 in each subject and .5 in the aggregate.

* * *

D. B. McConnan, major of No. 2 company (numbers 3 and 4), Fifth Regiment, has issued the following order:

"Section and sub-section commanders will warn every man and notify those who have any of the following articles in their possession to return them at the parade on Wednesday, August 30th: Belts, frogs, bayonets, ball pouches and haversacks, so that the turning over of stores, etc., may be completed at once."

Another militia order reads as follows: "Officers commanding units, corps, etc., authorized to wear any special badge or distinctive uniforms must forward the director of clothing and equipment samples of the badge or badges, buttons, etc., to be used as patterns, and state whether the badges are for cap, shoulder or collar; also quote the general order authorizing the wearing of the articles. The information is required for the new dress regulations now being compiled for the militia."

GOOD NEWS FOR THE OLD FOLKS

Mr. Angus McMillan Tells Them Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Will Cure Their Stomach Troubles.

Of peculiar interest to the aged is the story of Mr. Angus McMillan, of Laggar P. O., Glengarry Co., Ont. Mr. McMillan is now over 82 years of age and looks hearty enough to reach the 100 mark. He attributes a large part of his splendid health to Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. He says:

"I suffered from Dyspepsia for more than 20 years, but never met with anything to cure me till I commenced taking Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. After using them for two days all the pain and restlessness left me.

"I am in one sense a new man, and have great reason to be thankful for all the good Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets have done me."

Stomach troubles are one of the burdens the old folks have to bear. It is good news for them that there is a speedy and effectual cure for them in Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

AN EQUIVOCAL ADDITION.

The cycle of jewel robberies by which society is being victimized is ascribed in some quarters to the employment of servants with forged credentials.

It is not always necessary for a disreputable servant to forge a testimonial. Your easy-going man, rather than put a barrier in the way of one whom he means to discharge, will put his hand to a "character" far too charitably stated—and the next employer must pay the piper.

It happened once that a man of this description was driven to get rid of a butler who had proved a confirmed drunkard.

"John," said he, summoning the man into his study. "John, I have found no difficulty in describing you as honest and well acquainted with your duties, but I have found difficulty in bringing myself to describe you as sober."

The man rubbed his head wretchedly. "Don't you think, sir," he said, "as you have gone so far, you might say 'frequently sober'?"—St. James' Gazette.

Blood Poison

Brings **Boils, Salt Rheum, Eczema** and **Scrofula,**

WEAVER'S SYRUP

Cures them permanently.

Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal.

Sporting News.

LAWN TENNIS.

YESTERDAY'S MATCHES.

Some interesting games were played yesterday afternoon at the Kingston street courts in connection with the annual J. B. A. A. handicap tournament. Quite a number of contests took place, one of the most interesting being that between J. Gibson and J. Hart. It resulted in a win for the former after a three set match in which every point was keenly contested. The victory of E. C. Hilton and L. York over C. Schwengers and J. A. Rithet was somewhat of a surprise to enthusiasts. The game was rather loosely contested, the score being 2-6, 6-2, 6-1. The most important games are scheduled to take place this afternoon.

Appended are the results of yesterday's games: Miss Leeming beat Miss Stannard, 6-3, 6-2; Miss Leeming beat Miss Clarke, 3-6, 6-3, 6-2; Miss Leeming and Miss Wilson beat Miss Atkinson and Miss McDonald, 6-0, 7-5; J. Heyland beat F. A. Macrae, 7-5, 6-4; J. Gibson beat J. Hart, 8-6, 6-4, 6-4; J. Leeming beat J. Gibson, 6-4, 6-3; C. Schwengers beat W. H. G. Phipps, 6-1, 3-6, 6-4; J. Camble beat R. E. Jones, 6-3, 6-3; E. C. Hilton and L. York beat J. A. Rithet and C. Schwengers, 2-6, 6-2, 6-1; D. Leeming and J. Hunter beat R. E. Jones and R. A. Bethune, 6-0, 7-5; F. A. Macrae and J. Leeming beat J. Gibson and J. Kingsmill, 6-3, 6-2; F. A. Macrae and J. Leeming beat D. Leeming and J. Hunter, 6-4, 6-2; L. York beat B. Prior, 5-7, 6-4, 8-6.

The fixtures for to-day follow:

J. Hart and J. Heyland vs. J. Camble and B. Prior.

L. York vs. C. Schwengers.

J. Camble vs. J. Leeming.

J. Heyland vs. winner of York and Schwengers.

L. York and E. C. Hilton vs. winners of Camble and Prior vs. Hart and Heyland.

(Miss Hardie vs. Miss Leeming.

J. Leeming and F. A. Macrae vs. winners of previous doubles.

Winner of Camble vs. Leeming will play winners of Heyland vs. winners of York vs. Schwengers.

LACROSSE.

THE SCHOOL LEAGUE.

Up to the present time only two teams have entered the junior league series, namely, South Park and Central schools. Their applications have been received by the secretary, and Rev. W. W. Bolton, the president, announces that as soon as the intentions of the North Ward school are learned a meeting will be called to draft a schedule and make other arrangements for the competition. As already mentioned in these columns, a handsome silver cup has been presented by J. C. Newbury, collector of customs, for the winner of this series. The officials in charge are determined that the league shall be organized this season, and will use every endeavor to have all the games played before the wet weather commences.

BASEBALL.

GAME POSTPONED.

The exhibition match arranged to be played between the Fernwood and Hillside teams this afternoon at Oak Bay has been postponed.

HOW THEY STAND.

Appended is the present standing of the Pacific Coast League:

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Seattle	8	6	.571
Portland	9	7	.562
Tacoma	8	7	.533
Oakland	8	8	.500
San Francisco	7	8	.467
Los Angeles	5	9	.357

CRICKET.

VICTORIA v. GARRISON.

A match will be played between the Victoria and Garrison teams this afternoon at the Jubilee grounds.

VISITORS WON.

A Quebec dispatch announces that the cricket club of that city made 169 in their second innings in the match with the Marylebone team yesterday. The latter made 45 for two wickets, winning by eight wickets. The M. C. C. players left for England yesterday by the steamer Virginian.

FIELD SPORTS.

J. B. A. A. MEET.

Indications are that the forthcoming J. B. A. A. field meet will prove a splendid success. It will be held on the 26th inst. at Oak Bay park. Already entries have been received from Vancouver and other outside points. The feature of the meet will be the relay race in which the James Bay and Terminal City teams will participate. All local athletes are requested to assist in making the event a memorable one.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ORGANIZATION MEETING.

Members of the Victoria District Football Association are already looking forward to the opening of the 1905-06 series. Their organization meeting will be held during the second week in September. On that occasion the outlook and preliminary arrangements will be discussed.

THE VOICE OF THE ALL FATHER.

When aspens turn their silver cheeks
To woo the zephyr's kiss,
That voice is heard in woodlands green
With ecstacy of bliss.

When thunder hurls its fiery bolts
And wild waves lash the beach,
That voice to all who linger near
In awfulness does reach.

Where brooklets wander through the woods
And sparkle in the light,
That voice is tuned by feather'd throats
Through morn and noon and night.

No language can its words express,
But sunlit leaves can show
The glory of its loveliness
By their soft golden glow.

'Tis written on the fleecy clouds,
And azure space doth lead,
By glitt'ring stars and circling worlds
Its wondrous words to read.

It echoes through all people's creeds,
No set fast dogma teaches,
But to the heart of heart of man
Its words in silence reaches.

SENIAB.

CLARK'S CANNED MEATS

fill the requirements alike of camper and housekeeper. Wholesome, tasty, and they are always ready.

Marine and Shipping

MANUKA DEPARTS.

The Canadian-Australian liner Manuka, Capt. E. Phillips, sailed last evening for Australia, via Honolulu and Suva. She had a large number of passengers and between 1,800 and 2,000 tons of miscellaneous freight, including machinery, salmon, lumber, paper, whiskey, furniture, etc.

The following saloon passengers were booked: C. C. von Arnheim, Dr. Evans, T. Dunn, T. Dwyer, Henderson brothers, F. R. Jagger and wife, A. Schurr, Thos. Kenan, H. F. Delhill, Major Payne, Mrs. Chisholm, E. G. Jellicoe and wife, Warren Clark Baird, Miss Grau, E. G. White and wife, H. Isenberg and wife, W. J. Moore and wife, G. Kay and wife, K. Mathes, P. Brier and wife, E. Wood and wife, Stodenhoff, Capt. Robertson, J. P. Wood and two children, A. Sasse and wife, E. Hill, Miss P. Wells, Miss Ballantyne, G. Buchanan and ..., Miss Rodfurne, Mrs. Gibson and daughter, Mrs. W. Gill, Miss Waddington, Miss Bell, J. Lothian and wife, J. C. Tate, F. W. Newberry, H. Berry, A. F. Mayer, J. Edwards, J. W. Clough, W. H. Kent, H. B. Wade and wife, Dr. Carlton, Dr. Metcalf, W. T. Walters, M. A. Williams, H. J. Williams, Miss McLeod, Mrs. Peacey and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Rev. J. Jack, D. G. Gunn, I. Irvine, A. Peacey, G. Bradley, J. Smealton, Miss Paddison, Mrs. Bruce, Miss D. Kinmer and A. Dods.

WANT THE PHEASANT.

News comes from New Westminster that an attempt is being made to secure the steamer Pheasant, at present on the run between Steveston, Ladner and New Westminster, for service on the Skeena river.

No fewer than three separate parties are at present negotiating with a view to purchasing the steamer. It is the intention of all three parties, in case of purchase, to operate the vessel on the Skeena river. The Pheasant is one of the swiftest boats on the Fraser, and her light draft and powerful engines make her peculiarly suited for service on a river like the Skeena.

One of the parties negotiating for the purchase of the vessel is Captain Geo. McGar, formerly her captain, who is now on the Skeena river. The Pheasant is at present running in opposition to the Canadian Pacific railway steamer Transfer.

THE POWER SUNK.

A dispatch from Skagway says: "The White Pass & Yukon Railway Company has received word by telegram of the sinking of the lower Yukon steamer Power. She was on her way downstream from Dawson at the time of the accident and had a barge with a load in tow, which was also totally destroyed. No further particulars of the accident were received.

A wire was also received from Falson Joslyn, of Fairbanks, saying that the six flat cars that had been made in the White Pass & Yukon railway shops at Skagway for the Tanana Mines railway, were lost on the Power. He asked that the order be duplicated. Work will begin immediately.

HUDSON'S BAY CO. Freight.

On her next trip north the steamer Princess May will make a special call at Wrangel to leave 100 tons of freight for the Hudson's Bay Company, destined for several interior trading posts. The freight is to be shipped up the Stikine as far as Glenora on the Hudson's Bay steamer Mount Royal.

ORDERED TO DEPART.

The United States revenue cutter Perry three weeks ago came across four Japanese schooners fishing in American waters, off Attu island, Alaska. They were given 24 hours to depart, after the cutter had seized 3,000 salted salmon and burned their camp on the island, says a Seattle dispatch. The boats have been fishing in these waters all summer, salting fish at the island camp and shipping them to Japan.

MARINE NOTES.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha liner Kanagawa Maru, which leaves the Sound for the Orient to-day, will not call here on her way to sea. She has between six and seven thousand tons of cargo and 15 passengers.

Capt. Casey, a master mariner well known on this coast, and formerly on the steamer Victoria, has been appointed to command the steamer Stanley Dollar, relieving Capt. Bruce, who will take another ship of the Dollar line.

Steamer Amur will make a special trip to Skagway, leaving Vancouver at noon to-morrow.

THE BULGARIAN SOLDIER.

The Bulgarian army is one of the smallest but one of the smartest in Europe. Describing in the United Service Magazine a tour he recently made through Bulgaria, Reginald Wyon states that the barrack rooms are very well equipped. The walls are liberally covered with colored pictures, illustrating the life and work of a soldier, and past deeds of the army. There are pictures showing a soldier his duty whilst on guard; how to blow up points on a railway, and destroy it as effectually and quickly as possible; the sections of his rifle, gun, or revolver; his duty on outpost by day and night, so that the recruit insensibly learns his work wherever his eye may roam. Each room has a frame full of sand, where he learns to throw up earthworks with his fingers, and make maps in relief of certain districts. Ropes or poles are suspended from the ceiling, so that he can continually exercise on wet days, and very proficient they are at ally gymnastic exercises.

A frontier officer told me how he had once witnessed the Turks indulging in a little unwonted target practice at a tree some fifty yards away. He noticed that they never hit, and being on friendly terms with the Turkish officer, offered to bring one of his men across to show them how to do it. It was agreed to, and the Bulgarian soldier put in all five shots into the tree with ease. The surprise of the Turks was ludicrous, and they accused my friend of having produced some special prodigy in the shooting line. "I offered them the choice of any of my remaining men, for I would have betted a year's pay on any one of them; but they had had enough," he laughingly concluded.

WHY BRONCHITIS IS SERIOUS.

Because if not quickly cured it becomes a chronic condition that verges closely on consumption. "Catarrhozone" is the most pleasant, simple and certain cure. Try Catarrhozone.

THE NORTH POLE.

Not Difficult to Reach If Explorers Understood Business, Says Sir C. Markham.

On everything concerning Arctic exploration Sir Clements Markham, whose retirement from the presidency of the Royal Geographical Society we have already noticed, has always been a great authority, says the Westminster Gazette. He once said that there would be no great difficulty in reaching the Pole by those who really understood the business of Arctic exploration:

"English officers (he said) have made much longer and more difficult journeys in the Arctic regions, but there is absolutely no object in travelling several hundreds of miles over ice to reach any particular point, and it would be a sheer waste of money and power."

When asked how it was that, notwithstanding all the expeditions which go out for this purpose, not one has succeeded, Sir Clements replied: "It is because they are not Englishmen. Englishmen would drag their own sledges, and that is really the only way to get them to the North Pole."

This dragging of sledges would be very hard work, Sir Clements Markham admitted, but with endurance and pluck the journey could be accomplished:

"Supposing," he said, "the ice would remain firm and there is no land, the eighty days' journey to the North Pole and back could be performed by a succession of sledges. Three, I think, would be sufficient. All would carry provisions for forty days. After ten days the first would fill up the two others and return. After twenty days the second would fill up the third and return. The third would reach the Pole, the second and third being met with supplies on their return journeys."

This could easily be done, in Sir Clements Markham's opinion, by English officers and men, who have accomplished a great deal more. From the nearest land to the Pole and back is "only 840 miles."

DYING WITH CRAMPS.

The distress at times is so severe you almost think it means death. In one minute you can cure cramps with Nerviline. Ever try it? "I think Nerviline is the finest remedy in the world for colic and cramps," writes W. B. Wilton of Toledo. "When I take Nerviline I know its going to relieve quickly and for that reason I am never without it. I have found Nerviline good for sick headache and stomach troubles and recommend it for strength and sureness." Doctors say that Polson's Nerviline is a regular specialist on stomach and bowel disorders. Better keep a 25c. bottle on hand for emergencies.

IMAGINARY BRIGANDS.

The ingenuousness of tourists in Italy and the avidity with which the foreign press swallows stories about brigandage has lately been most deliciously illustrated.

A German gentleman having been left in charge of the estate, near Imola, of an Italian friend, was one evening riding along the public highway when his horse took fright threw him and bolted. He picked himself up, covered with dust, but little the worse, and lighted a match to see what time it was, but found that his watch had stopped. Just at that moment two bicyclists hove in sight, and he went forward, making signs for them to stop, and asking the time, but the men only grunted and pedaled furiously out of sight. About two months after the gentleman was reading a German paper, when, in a description of a journey in Italy, he came across the following passage:

"One evening we had an adventure with a brigand. We were bicycling near Imola when an individual in a long, dusty cloak suddenly sprang from the ground and, with a small lighted torch which he flourished with furious gestures, demanded our watches. We with great agility but by the skin of our teeth avoided the ill-intentioned fellow and, shouting that we had no watches, made off as fast as we could; whether followed or not we did not wait to see."

Thus was our friend "idealized," and thus are stories about the fearful Italian brigands manufactured.—Pall Mall Gazette.

TWELVE-INCH GUNS

The cost of a twelve-inch mark IX. gun, complete in ordnance factories, is £9,800, states Mr. Pretyman, parliamentary secretary to the admiralty, in the parliamentary papers issued recently.

The only part subject to great wear and tear from firing is the inner "A" tube, which cost £1,100.

Mr. Pretyman also states that the estimated cost of the battleship King Edward VIII., complete with stores, ammunition, coal and oil fuel, is £1,568,650.

These are the same type of guns which Togo used on his big battleships. The Japanese had laid in a big stock of tubes for relining before the war began, mostly from England.

A TREMENDOUS LOSS.

Not only of time, but comfort, too, if you have a corn. Better try Putnam's Corn Extractor and cure the corn. Painless and sure, acts in twenty-four hours. Use only Putnam's—its the best.

Lea & Perrins' Sauce

The original and genuine Worcestershire

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

It is the sauce itself you pay for. Bottles and labels are easily copies. But the genuine Worcestershire Sauce is inimitable.

There is only one Lea & Perrins' Sauce. Get the kind you have always bought—not a cheap imitation.

J. M. DOUGLAS & CO., CANADIAN AGENTS, MONTREAL.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway

Suburban Train Service

TAKING EFFECT TUESDAY, JUNE 20th, 1905.

Between Victoria, Shawnigan Lake and Intermediate Stations.

Leave Victoria.		Leave Koenigs (Shawnigan Lake).
9.00 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 4.00 p.m.	Sunday	10.42 a.m., 6.30 p.m.
9.00 a.m., 6.10 p.m.	Monday	7.25 a.m., 10.42 a.m., 7.50 p.m.
6.00 a.m., 9.00 a.m., 6.10 p.m.	Tuesday	7.25 a.m., 10.42 a.m., 7.50 p.m.
6.00 a.m., 9.00 a.m., 4.00 p.m.	Wednesday	7.25 a.m., 10.42 a.m., 6.30 p.m.
6.00 a.m., 9.00 a.m., 6.10 p.m.	Thursday	7.25 a.m., 10.42 a.m., 7.50 p.m.
6.00 a.m., 9.00 a.m., 6.10 p.m.	Friday	7.25 a.m., 10.42 p.m., 7.50 p.m.
6.00 a.m., 9.00 a.m., 4.00 p.m.	Saturday	7.25 a.m., 10.42 a.m., 6.30 p.m.

FARE FROM VICTORIA TO SHAWNIGAN LAKE and return, one dollar. Ten trip family tickets, $2.50 each. For Sundays only, fifty cents return.

FARE FROM VICTORIA TO GOLDSTREAM and return, fifty cents. Ten trip family tickets, $1.75 each. For Sundays only, thirty-five cents return.

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
District Freight and Passenger Agent.

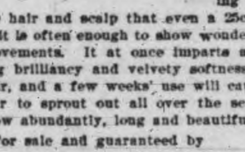
For Lumber, Sash, Doors,

And All Kinds of Building Material, Go to

THE TAYLOR MILL CO., LIMITED LIABILITY,

MILL, OFFICE AND YARDS, NORTH GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B. C.
P. O. BOX 628. TEL. 564.

HAIR



JANES' HAIR RESTORER has met with its remarkable success because it does what is claimed for it. When the hair becomes dry and harsh, splits at the ends and falls out, or when the hair is stunted in growth and baldness is near at hand, then JANES' HAIR RESTORER is certainly demanded. It is so exhilarating, invigorating and strengthening to both the hair and scalp that even a 25c. bottle of it is often enough to show wonderful improvements. It at once imparts a sparkling brilliancy and velvety softness to the hair, and a few weeks' use will cause new hair to sprout out all over the scalp and grow abundantly, long and beautiful.

For sale and guaranteed by

ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS,

25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

EDUCATIONAL

TRAFALGAR INSTITUTE

(Affiliated to McGill University)
83 SIMPSON STREET, MONTREAL.

For the Higher Education of Young Women, with Preparatory Department for Girls under 13 years of age.

President—Rev. Jas. Barclay, D.D.
Vice-President—Ven. J. G. Norton, D.D., Archdeacon of Montreal.
Principal—Miss Grace Fairley, M.A., Edinburgh.

The Institute will re-open TUESDAY, 12th September, at noon.

Entrance examinations for new scholars will be held at the School on Saturday, 9th September, at 10 o'clock a. m.

For Prospectus, etc., apply to the Principal or to A. F. RIDDELL, Secretary, North British and Mercantile Building, 80 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

Three & Four Year Courses in Mining, Chemical, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Mineralogy and Geology, Biology and Public Health. Write for calendar to The Secretary, School of Mining, Kingston, Ont.

SCHOOL OF MINING KINGSTON — Affiliated to Queen's University

$2.50 CANARY FREE

Sell Bird Bread and get a lovely singing canary free by sending us 25 Bird Bread yellow wrappers before Jan. 15. Bird Bread is now 10c pkts, in the ... of any grocer or druggist. If dealer has none send his address to us and cash or stamps for pkts. wanted.

BIRD BREAD (Avoid imitations! Pats. 1891-95-98) cures birds' ills and makes them sing. Free tin in 1 lb. Cottam Bird Seed pkts., the standard bird food, sold everywhere. Expert help in bird troubles free for reply stamp. Address exactly

COTTAM BIRD SEED, 24 St., London, Ont

THE HUB

For good, imported, domestic and local cigars and tobacco, also headquarters for all Athletic Sports.

COR. GOV. AND TROUNCE AVE. 'PHONE ...

Dug. Munro and Billie West

PROPRIETORS.

Ladies' Tailoring Parlors

ROOM 3, MOODY BLOCK.

SPRINKLING & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Room 2, Moody Block, Up-Stairs.

76½ YATES STREET.

Low Round Trip Rates

Via.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

St. Paul, Duluth, Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City $60.00

St Louis $67.50. Chicago $71.50

Dates of sale, August 24th and 25th, September 16th and 17th.

Philadelphia $87.50

Dates of sale, September 7th to 11th.

Final return limit 90 days from date of sale.

For full particulars call on or address,

S. G. YERKES, A. G. P. A., Seattle, Wash.
E. R. STEPHEN, General Agent, 75 Government St., Victoria.

Patents and Trade Marks

Procured in all countries.

Searches of the Records carefully made and reports given. Call or write for information.

ROWLAND BRITTAIN

Mechanical Engineer and Patent Attorney, Room 3, Fairfield Block, Granville Street, Vancouver, B. C.

The Seamen's Institute

12 LANGLEY STREET.

Free reading room for seamen and seafaring men. Open daily from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sunday, 2 to 5 p. m.

IN THE MATTER OF THE "COMPANIES WINDING UP ACT, 1898," AND AMENDING ACTS, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE LONDON AND CANADIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that the London and Canadian Fire Insurance Company, Limited, having gone into liquidation under the above Acts, has appointed Arthur R. Wolfenden, of number 40 Government street, accountant, its liquidator for the purpose of such winding up.

The creditors of the above named company are required on or before the 18th day of September, 1905, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names or addresses of their solicitors (if any) to the said Arthur R. Wolfenden, the liquidator of the said company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said liquidator are by their solicitors or personally to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 12th day of August, A.D., 1905.

BARNARD & ROGERS,
Law Chambers, Victoria, B. C.,
Solicitors for the Liquidator.

MILES CANON AND LEWES RIVER TRAMWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Miles Canon and Lewes River Tramway Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company, No. 34½ Government street, in the City of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, on Thursday, the 7th day of September, 1905, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

H. G. LAWSON,
Secretary.

Dated at Victoria this 24th day of July, 1905.

MILES CANON AND WHITE HORSE TRAMWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Miles Canon and White Horse Tramway Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company, No. 34½ Government street, in the City of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, on Tuesday, the 5th day of September, 1905, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

H. G. LAWSON,
Secretary.

Dated at Victoria this 24th day of July, 1905.

A Letter Every Woman Should Read

Dear Sirs,

In the *Vancouver World*, the daily paper we take, I noticed an advertisement under your name, stating that Toilet Soap would be given your patrons in return for the coupons of the Sunlight. In my opinion the Sunlight Soap needs nothing to recommend it but its own use. I had used so many other kinds, also every kind of composition stuff that agents sell, that I at last gave up in despair and gave my washing out. My grocer advised me to try Sunlight. I did so, with very best results. Now I do all my own washing, find it a pleasure in place of toil, can wash the most delicate fabrics, silks and cashmeres, colored or not, that I would not have dared to do with other soap. My hands are never sore, no matter how much I use it. In fact I use it for toilet soap and in the children's bath. I am not anxious about the coupons, except that they might help as an inducement for other delicate women who like myself wish to do their own washing, but can't lift boilers or scrub all day. Success to the makers of Sunlight Soap.

Mrs. D. D. Ferguson,
273 14th Ave. East,
June 5th, 1905. Vancouver, B.C.

If our printed reasons have not induced you to try Sunlight Soap, surely this letter from one of your neighbors will.

Sunlight Soap is a perfect combination of the purest oils, fats and alkali, so proportioned that, though a wonderful cleanser, it will not injure the daintiest fabric or hurt the hands. 1143

Lever Brothers Limited
Toronto, Canada

CITY CHURCHES

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

Services: Holy communion, 8 a. m.; morning service and ante-communion, 11 a. m.; evening service, 7 p. m. Preacher, morning and evening, Canon Beanlands. The music set for the day follows:

Morning.

Voluntary—Andante ..... Merkel
Venite ..... Dr. Ayrton
Psalms for 20th Morning..Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum ..... J. T. Field
Benedictus ..... Barnby
Kyrie ..... Harpley
Gloria ..... Russell
Hymns ..... 515, 176 and 219
Voluntary—Offertoire in D ..... Wely

Evening.

Voluntary—Andante Grazioso..H. Robinson
Processional Hymn 291
Psalms for 20th Evening..Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat ..... Dr. Bridge
Nunc Dimittis ..... Thorne Harris
Hymns ..... 22, 235 and 186
Vesper Hymn ..... M. S.
Recessional Hymn 281
Voluntary—Fantasia .... Victor Hammerel

ST. JOHN'S.

Preachers: Morning, the Bishop of Columbia; evening, Rev. Percival Jenns. The music follows:

Matins.

Organ—Allegretto ..... Barnby
Venite ..... Turner
Psalms for the 20th Day..Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum ..... Russell
Jubilate ..... Goodson
Hymn 308
Kyrie ..... Burnett
Gloria Tibi ..... Burnett
Hymns ..... 290 and 270
Organ—Postlude ..... Marchant

Evensong.

Organ—Communion ..... Guilmant
Psalms ..... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat ..... Barnby
Nunc Dimittis ..... Felton
Hymns ..... 238, 215 and 231
Vesper ..... Burnett
Organ—Chorale ..... Mendelssohn

ST. BARNABAS'.

There will be a celebration of the holy eucharist at 8 a. m., matins at 10.30, choral eucharist at 11, and choral evensong at 7. The rector, Rev. E. G. Miller, will be the preacher. Morning subject, "Shibboleth"; evening, "Mizpah." All seats are free. The musical arrangements are:

Morning.

Organ—How Beautiful Are the Feet..Handel
Communion Service ..... Roland Smart
Offertory Anthem ..... Barnby
Hymns ..... 175, 317 and 316
Nunc Dimittis ..... St. John
Organ—Postlude in F..... Archibald Toase

Evening.

Organ—Qui Tollis ..... Mozart
Psalms ..... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat ..... J. Battishill
Nunc Dimittis ..... Dr. Monk
Hymns ..... 297, 277 and 266
Vesper—Now Father We Commend ....
Organ—Mizpah ..... Smallwood

ST. JAMES'.

Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Holy communion at 8, matins, ante-communion and sermon at 11, evensong and sermon at 7. Evening preacher, Rev. J. Hawksley, of the diocese of Selkirk. The music is as follows:

Morning.

Organ Voluntary .....
Venite and Psalms ..... Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum—1st Setting ....Cathedral Psalter
Benedictus ..... Langdon
Kyrie ..... Sullivan
Hymns ..... 229 and 178
Organ Voluntary .....

Evening.

Organ Voluntary .....
Psalms ..... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat ..... Barnby
Nunc Dimittis ..... S. John
Hymns ..... 255, 540 and 20
Vesper Hymn ..... M. S.
Organ Voluntary .....

CHURCH OF OUR LORD.

The music for to-morrow's services is as follows:

Morning.

Organ—Prelude ..... Guilmant
Venite and Psalms—As Set ..... Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum—XI. ..... Mercer
Jubilate—XIV. ..... Mercer
Hymns ..... 8, 424, A. & M., 435 and 560
Organ—March ..... J. W. Elliott

Evening.

Organ—Prelude ..... Lefebure Wely
Psalms—As Set ..... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat—IV. ..... Mercer
Nunc Dimittis—I. ..... Mercer
Hymns ..... 569, 263 and 8 Appendix
Doxology ..... Sullivan
Organ—Festal March ..... Baptiste Calkin

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN.

Services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The pastor, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A., will be the preacher for the day. Sunday school, 2.30. The musical portion is as follows:

Morning.

Voluntary—Cantilene Religieuse ... Dubois
Psalm 94
Anthem—The Lamb Shall Lead Them.. ..... Simper
Hymns ..... 76 and 119
Voluntary—Fanfare ..... Dubois

Evening.

Voluntary—O Worship the King .... Dicks
Psalm 81
Anthem—Peace I Leave With You...Clare
Hymns ..... 172 and 162
Solo—The Plains of Peace ..... Barnard
Miss Jennie Bishop.
Voluntary—Offertoire ..... Mourlan

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.

Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school and Bible class at 2.30 p. m. Solo in the morning by Mr. Bremner, late of Kamloops, and in the evening by Mrs. Oglestree, of England.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST.

Rev. S. J. Thompson, the pastor, will preach. Morning subject, "Prayer"; evening, "A Victoria Sunday." Music as follows:

Morning.

Anthem—Awake, Awake ..... Loaring

Evening.

Anthem—O Lord, How Manifold ....Barnby
Quartette—Saviour, When Night Involves the Sky ..... Shelley
Misses Deaville and Beck, Messrs. Deaville and Hicks.

METROPOLITAN METHODIST.

The pastor, Rev. G. K. B. Adams, will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Splendid musical service under the direction of Gideon Hicks. Classes, 10 a. m. Sunday school and Bible classes, 2.30 p. m. Spring Ridge Sunday school, 2.45 p. m. Tourists and strangers will receive a cordial welcome.

VICTORIA WEST METHODIST.

The pastor, E. J. McIntyre, will have charge of the services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Morning subject, "The Importance Attached to Motive"; evening, "The Man Without a Wedding Garment." Sunday school and Bible class in the afternoon at 2.30. You are cordially invited to these services.

CALVARY BAPTIST.

The pastor, Rev. J. F. Vichert, M. A., will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Morning subject: "Love That Knows No End"; evening, "Unseen Possibilities." Sunday school and Bible class, 2.30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 8 p. m.

BURNSIDE BAPTIST.

Divine service to-morrow in the Mission, Tennyson road, at 7 p. m. The speaker will be J. T. Croot. Sunday school and Bible class, 2.30 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to attend these services.

UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD.

Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society, Centre No. 87, holds a public meeting at 28 Broad street every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, when short addresses are given and questions answered. Subjects for 20th July: "Reincarnation"; "Influence of the Great International Centre of Theosophy at Point Loma." Written questions are invited from the audience.

LECTURE.

A lecture will be given by Mme. Stevenson, of Stockholm, Sweden, at K. of P. hall, corner of Pandora and Douglas streets, on Sunday at 2 p. m. and 8 p. m. Subject for afternoon, "Who Are the Prophets, and What Is Prophecy?" for evening, "Spiritual and Individual Socialism."

HARMONY HALL.

Mrs. H. J. Humphrey, of Seattle, is holding special meetings and Bible readings at Harmony hall, View street, commencing at 8 o'clock each evening. To-morrow there will also be an afternoon meeting at 3 o'clock.

SALVATION ARMY.

Special meetings will be conducted in the Salvation Army hall on Saturday and Sunday afternoon and night by Capt. Parker, from Toronto, late of Victoria. He will also exhibit on Tuesday over 5,000 feet of animated pictures, showing the world wide work of the Army, which will be projected on the canvas by a powerful English bioscope. The great social work of the Salvation Army in the slums of London, New York and Chicago will be faithfully depicted. Scenes from Australia and other countries will appear in life-like reproduction. Also animated pictures of the famous zoological gardens of London, England, and a reproduction of the pictures representing Christ healing the blind man. Beautiful illustrations will be thrown upon the canvas while the "Holy City" is being sung. Other illustrated songs will be rendered.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

Church of Christ (Christians, disciples) meets in Fernwood Odd Fellows' hall, near corner of North Chatham street and Fernwood road. Services Lord's day 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. All are welcome.

LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Services Sunday at 11 o'clock. There will be regular services every alternate Sunday. Wm. C. Drahn, pastor.

CRAIGFLOWER MISSION.

Evening prayer, with an address, will be held in the Craigflower school house at 3 p. m. Missioner, J. S. Bailey.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY.

Regular services are held every Sunday at the Christian Science reading room, 87 Pandora street, at 11 a. m. Subject to-morrow, "Christ Jesus."

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

Ladies' Favorite. Is the only safe, reliable regulator on which woman can depend "in the hour and time of need."

Prepared in two degrees of strength. No. 1 and No. 2.

No. 1.—For ordinary cases is by far the best dollar medicine known.

No. 2—For special cases—10 degrees stronger—three dollars per box.

Ladies—ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other as all pills, mixtures and imitations are dangerous. No. 1 and No. 2 are sold and recommended by all druggists in the Dominion of Canada. Mailed to any address on receipt of price and four 2-cent postage stamps. The Cook Company, Windsor, Ont.

Nos. 1 and 2 are sold in all Victoria drug stores.

THE STOCK MARKETS.

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson.)

New York, Aug. 19.—The early trading on the Stock Exchange to-day was on a small scale and price changes were only fractional, with a lower tendency. After the issuance of the bank statement, however, the market again became active and prices advanced rapidly to the close, which was strong and the highest of the day. St. Paul, Mo. Pacific and Union Pacific all gained a point or over and the market generally was well over yesterday's close.

The bond market was quiet and steady. Money on call, 2 and 2½ per cent.

New York Bank Statement.

Reserves on all deposits decreased	$3,491,120
Reserves, less U. S. deposits, decreased	3,498,425
Loans increased	6,210,100
Specie decreased	196,200
Legal tenders decreased	2,821,900
Deposits increased	1,892,100
Circulation increased	1,124,600

New York Stocks.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	89⅝	90	89⅝	90
B. & O.	113⅞	113½	113	113½
B. R. T.	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
C. P. R.	159	160	159	160
Erie	48¼	48⅜	48	48⅜
Ill. Central	176⅝	177	176¼	177
L. & N.	149⅝	149⅝	149¼	149⅝
Man. L.	..	..	..	167
Metropolitan	128⅞	129¼	128⅞	129¼
Mo. Pacific	106¼	107¼	106	107¼
N. Y. Central	154½	155	154¼	155
N. & W.	85½	85⅝	85½	85⅝
Pennsylvania	145	145½	144⅝	145½
Reading	112	112⅝	111⅞	112⅝
Rock Island	33⅝	34	33⅝	34
S. P.	67¼	67¾	66⅞	67⅛
St. Paul	184½	185½	184¼	185½
U. P.	135½	136	135¼	136
Amal. Copper	85	85⅞	85	85⅞
Am. Smelter	128	128½	128	128½
Am. Sugar	144⅛	144½	144⅛	144½
People's Gas	104⅝	105	104⅝	104⅝
T. C. & I.	90⅛	90½	90	90⅛
U. S. Steel	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
U. S. Steel pfd.	103⅞	104½	103⅞	104½
Western Union	..	..	..	94½

Chicago, Aug. 19.—A strong tone in the Liverpool market caused firmness in the early part of to-day's session of the wheat market, but during the last hour a flood of selling orders broke prices sharply and the market closed very weak with September down 1½ at 80⅝. Weakness in the principal cash wheat centres was chiefly responsible for the decline.

There were no special features in the corn pit, September closing unchanged at 53⅝.

Oats quiet and lower. Provisions heavy and lower.

Liverpool wheat firm, September up ½d. at 6s. 5½d., and December unchanged at 6s. 7½d.

Chicago Markets.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	81½	81⅝	80⅝	80⅝
December	83	83	81⅞	82¼
May	85⅝	85⅞	84⅞	85¼
Corn—				
September	53⅝	54¼	53½	53½
December	46½	46⅝	46¼	46¼
May	..	44⅝	44	44
Oats—				
September	26	26¼	25⅝	25⅝
December	26⅞	27	26⅝	26⅝
May	..	..	..	28⅝
Pork—				
September	14.17	14.17	14.05	14.05
October	14.20	14.27	14.15	14.15

MECHANICS, FARMERS, SPORTSMEN!—To heal and soften the skin and remove grease, oil and rust stains, paint and earth, etc., use The "Master Mechanic's" Tar Soap. Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs.

WEIGHT OF A CROWD.

When a stand for supporting a number of spectators collapses it is usually found that the reason for the collapse is in some rottenness of the material or the construction, though there have been cases when rhythmical stamping or movement on the part of the crowd occupying the stand has produced a breakdown by coinciding in vibration with what is called the structure's natural period of oscillation.

Another cause, suggested on at Harvard, is that builders and engineers usually underestimate the weight of crowds. It is usually assumed that the weight of a crowd is about forty-five pounds to fifty pounds to the square foot. But the experiments to which we allude and which were carried out by Prof. L. J. Johnson with the aid of undergraduates, show that football stands, bridges and platforms may have to sustain a considerably greater weight than that. Prof. Johnson built a box six feet square and placed varying numbers of men in it. Eleven men weighing on the average eleven stone each were easily placed in it. That gave a load of over forty-seven pounds per square foot. But eleven men carefully placed only occupied places round three sides of the box: no fewer than forty men could be packed into the box if they were all made to face the same way. The average weight of these undergraduates was eleven stone nine pounds, and this would give a pressure per square foot of 181 pounds, which is nearly four times as much as constructors allow for.

Yet at a football match, where all the spectators face one way, the crowding would be little less close than in these experiments.—London Post.

"Worn Out" People

—Don't neglect the first symptoms. Oftentimes the irritating cough, the insipid cold, the listless and languid feeling, are due to a weak state of the system. It is a sure sign of breakdown. Nothing else will put you right so quickly and effectively as "PSYCHINE." If you feel "worn out," it is time for a tonic, a real tonic. There is only one really good tonic. It is "PSYCHINE." Keep a bottle handy—never be without it. It tones up the system and restores your old time vitality. Ask your druggist about it.

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

PSYCHINE
(PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN)
ALL DRUGGISTS—ONE DOLLAR—FREE TRIAL

DR T. A. SLOCUM, Limited
179 King St. W. Toronto, Canada

STRANGE SWISS SECT.

Strict Believers in Vegetarianism and Wear Only Robe of Light Woollen Fabric.

The curious and romantic looking followers of the Simple Life, who have attracted so much interest on the Riviera, and particularly at Mentone and Nice, during the winter, have, says a Geneva correspondent of the London Express, with the warmer weather, begun to move their camp into Northern Italy, and, near Como, there is an increasing colony of these strange people, who seem to be well provided with money, and who are now in search of a secluded and favorable estate on which to form a new Garden of Eden. As the Simple Livers wear no clothing beyond scandals and one long, flowing toga-like white gown of light woollen fabric, and as they spend almost all their lives in the open air, they will very probably settle down in one of the warm-sheltered valleys near Lake Como, where the rigors of winter are not too severe.

The queer little commonwealth has been joined by all kinds of people, including Englishmen, Germans, French and Russians, while those that I have seen are certainly of the educated and refined classes.

The men wear long hair and picturesque beards, while the women, robust and the picture of vigor and health, have an almost amazonian appearance. They pass their lives in the open air, and when compelled, as during some of the recent severe weather, to sleep in houses, they remove doors, windows, carpets and curtains, and sleep, with scarcely any covering, on a hard simple mattress.

They bathe at least twice a day, are strict believers in vegetarianism, and an uncooked food diet; their drink is water, and, as far as I can ascertain, they are one and all free-thinking Christians. Of their family histories and past positions in the world they do not speak, though among them are persons of undoubted distinction. They claim to be the healthiest and most rational livers on earth, and declare that all who desire to escape disease and unhappiness are bound in time to join their ranks, and adopt their rules, which are those of nature and of Christ.

One member of the band, a well-educated German, named Paul, to whom I spoke, told me that four years ago he was given up by the best physicians in Europe as a dying man with not another year to live. He adopted the "Simple Life" as his last chance, rambled in the sunshine in the fields and forests, over the moutnains, and Alpine pastures, sleeping at night under trees or sheltered rocks throughout the entire summer, and, when the winter came, instead of dying he felt full of vigor and new life. "But are you content to continue this strange mode of life, or will you not go back to your friends and former surroundings now you are cured?" I asked him. "I am well," he replied, "I am happy, and in constant communion with God. Not for anything the world could offer me would I forsake the Simple Life."

HOME-MADE OXYGEN.

It is stated that a French commercial company is now exploiting what may be described as home-made oxygen. A solid product has, it is said, been discovered which disengages oxygen by the mere addition of water. The possibilities are obviously immense, says the London Sun.

Apart from the strictly medical aspect of the matter, the prospect to the regular church or chapel goer (the modern theatre or music-hall is usually fairly ventilated) of being enabled to attend his particular place of worship without risking the usual headache produced by the vitiated atmosphere, should be decidedly attractive.

A MODEL MILESTONE.

Just outside the fine old parish church of St. George's Beckenham, Kent, stands a high milestone, which is unique in the respect that it not only instructs the public as to the distance to the neighboring districts, but also gives information as to the roads to take to reach the places in the vicinity.

CANCER

Ask us for the names of those who have used our home treatment for Cancer and Tumor. No knife, or plaster. Correspondence strictly private. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

WHY PATRONIZE FOREIGN RESORTS?
Nearer home and IN YOUR OWN PROVINCE are the celebrated

HARRISON HOT SPRINGS

Noted as a pleasure resort and famous for the curative properties of the Mineral Waters in Rheumatism, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Diseases, etc. Rates—$2.00 to $3.00 daily; $12.50 to $17.50 weekly, according to location of room in Annex or Hotel. Coaches meet all trains.

BUY YOUR TICKETS FOR AGASSIZ.

Address all inquiries to
THE MANAGER, ST. ALICE HOTEL, HARRISON HOT SPRINGS, B. C.

HOTEL STRATHCONA
SHAWNIGAN LAKE

Pleasure Boats, Fishing, Tennis and Croquet Lawns, Bath Houses, Etc

Mrs. J. H. WARK, - - - Proprietress

The Victoria Tourists' Favorite Road for Horse, Wheel or Motor

GOLDSTREAM HOTEL

ON THE E. & N. RAILWAY.
Ten miles from Victoria.
Surrounded by lanes and walks unequalled for variety and scenery.
LARGE AND AIRY BEDROOMS. FIRST-CLASS TABLE.
MODERN CONVENIENCES.
Rates by Day, Week or Month and for Families.
Picnic and Camping Parties specially catered for.
Short orders at any time of day.

J. R. DOWNES, - - Proprietor

BOATS FOR HIRE ON SOMENOS LAKE. EXCELLENT FISHING AND HUNTING.

QUAMICHAN HOTEL
FRANK CONRUYT, Proprietor
HEADQUARTERS FOR TOURIST AND COMMERCIAL.
DUNCANS STATION, B. C.

SEEING VICTORIA

Tourists will find that the most enjoyable way to see the most picturesque portions of the city and environs is by the popular Tally-Ho Coach, which leaves the Tourist Association Rooms and Hotels at 9.30 a. m. and 2 p. m. daily. Take along your camera and secure charming views of gardens, fields, sea and snow-capped mountains. To reserve seats telephone 129.

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., LD.
19, 21, 23 BROUGHTON STREET, FOOT OF BROAD.

View the Bottom of the Sea THROUGH THE CLASS BOTTOMED BOAT

Leaves Oak Bay beach every hour from 10 a. m. Fare 25c. Special 15-minute trips on arrival of observation car. Fare 10c.

BRAY'S TALLY-HO COACH

Seeing Victoria along the famous Beach drive to Oak Bay, returning via Rockland avenue.

TWO TRIPS DAILY, 9 A.M. and 1.30 P.M.
Seats reserved at any hotel or by direct 'phone 1812

SHAWNIGAN LAKE HOTEL
SHAWNIGAN LAKE

The most perfectly appointed health and pleasure resort outside of Victoria. Twenty-eight miles' ride on E. & N. railway. Tennis and croquet lawns, pleasure boats, fishing and hunting. Get off at Koenig's.

Mrs. A. KOENIG, Proprietress

HOTEL GORDON
YATES ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

Cars to and from C. P. R. wharves pass the door.

Terms moderate for visitors requiring rooms only.

Mrs. J. Aberdeen Gordon
Proprietress.
'Phone 1018. P. O. Box 49.

Excursions TO Bedwell Harbor Fish Traps

The Iroquois on the Island trips gives excursionists a chance to see a fish trap working.

POINT COMFORT

Good bathing, boating and fishing. Sea breeze. No mosquitoes. Spring water. Take C. P. R. or steamer Iroquois.

E. MAUDE, MAYNE, B.C

THE TIMES

Is mailed to any address in Canada or the United States at the following rates.

Daily, per annum - $5.00
Semi-Weekly, per annum $1.00

Victoria Water Works

Tenders for Water Pipes

Tenders, sealed, endorsed "Tenders for Water Pipes," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to 3 p. m. on Monday, the 18th September, 1905, for the supplying of 1,000 feet of 12-inch and 12,000 feet of 4-inch cast iron water pipe, as per standard specification of the Victoria Waterworks, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

The pipes will require to be delivered on or before the 1st day of May, 1906.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
Purchasing Agent.
City Hall, 12th July, 1905.

It's a Lucky Thing

'Tis said, to see the new moon over your right shoulder. It's a lucky thing, too, for the men to have a laundry in town that they can depend upon every time to launder their linen in the artistic manner that the new laundry does. When you want A1 work go to the

Standard Steam Laundry
PHONE 1017.

—FOR—
Good Dry Wood
—GO TO—
Burt's Wood & Coal Yard
31 Pandora St. Telephone 828 or 941.

COAL

J. Kingham & Co.

34 BROAD ST. PHONE 647.
LUMP OR SACK.....$6.50 per ton
NUT COAL ..... 5.00 per ton
PEA ..... 4.50 per ton
Delivered to any part within the city limits.
Agency for the New York Underwriters' Fire Insurance. Assets, Jan. 1st, 1904, $14,542,861.70.

QUEEN'S ACADEMY

Cor. Rock Bay avenue and Henry street.
Private day school for girls of all ages. Finely furnished schoolroom and large recreation grounds.
Autumn Session Commences September 5, 1905.
The names of new pupils not already arranged for must be sent in on or before August 26th.
For full information as to terms, etc., call on or address
S. D. POPE, LL.D.
Principal.

JOB PRINTERS—Our artists are now making cover designs, sketches, etc., for the best catalogue work produced in the West. Send your ideas, and outline sketches will be furnished without charge. B. C. Photo-Engraving Co., Victoria.

Painless Dentistry

Dentistry in all its branches as fine as can be done in the world, and absolutely free from the SLIGHTEST PAIN. Extracting, filling, fitting of crowns and bridges without pain or discomfort.

Examine work done at the West Dental Parlors and compare with any you have ever seen and then judge for yourself.

Painless, Artistic and Reliable

Are the Watchwords of Our Office. Consultation and your teeth cleaned free. Full set, $7.50; silver fillings, $1.00 up; gold fillings, $2.00 up; gold crowns, $5.00 in fact, all operations as reasonable as our watchwords can make them.

Remember the address:

The West Dental Parlors,
THE IMPERIAL BANK CHAMBERS,
Corner Yates and Government Streets
(Entrance on Yates St.)
Office hours, 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.; evenings, from 7 to 8.30.

Thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for pastoral purposes 160 acres of unreserved, unsurveyed and unoccupied Crown land situated at Bella Coola, Coast District, B. C., commencing at a post on the east bank of the Neetlets Conway river about three miles above the bridge on wagon road, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence in a southerly direction along river bank to point of commencement.

J. D. M'DONALD.
Bella Coola, B. C., June 20th, 1905.

A Chance for Farmers

Farm of 100 acres, splendid soil, good well, 4-roomed cottage, 15 acres in crop, 10 acres ready to plough, balance lightly timbered, $2,000, half cash, balance 6 per cent.; or will exchange for farm close to town.

Modern Cottage, Dallas Rd.

Hot and cold water, large lot, price $1,100; or exchange for farm convenient to town or station.

Browne & Kennedy, 8 Store Street

OUR REGULAR

SALE TO-NIGHT

Includes Tea, Coffee, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Glassware, Dress Goods, Blankets, Etc.

Furniture Sale, Wednesday, 23, Stock Sale, September 2nd.

L. EATON & CO.

BITTANCOURT
AUCTIONEER

SHORT NOTICE SALE

Under warrant of distraint for rent, I am instructed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, at the residence, No. 36 Superior street, James Bay, on

Monday, August 21st at 2 p.m.

ALMOST NEW

FURNITURE

Range, etc.; Bureau and Stands; Beds and Mattresses; Hall Rack; Ex. Dining Table; Air-Tight Heaters; Paintings; Matting and Carpet; Oilcloth; Blinds; Regal Perfection Range; Utensils; a Lot of Potted Flowers, etc.

F. J. BITTANCOURT.
Phone A906. Auctioneer.

AUCTION

The Balance of the Stock at Assignee Sale,

92 GOVERNMENT ST.

Must Be Cleared Out

TO-NIGHT
AND
On Monday 21, at 2 p.m.

We Will Sell the

Show Cases, $900 Safe Trays, Fixtures, Regulator, Etc.

We have saved all the best goods for this sale. Don't miss it.

-HARDAKER-
AUCTIONEER

AUCTION

At Work Point Barracks

Under instructions from Major Bland, I will sell at his quarters,

Wednesday, Aug. 23

2 P. M.,

Desirable and Well Kept

FURNITURE

Particulars in Monday's issue.

HARDAKER
AUCTIONEER

—Some exceptional nice chairs and rockers in mission style, with Spanish leather cushions, and a carload of arts and craft furniture in exclusive styles, just put in stock by Weiler Bros. Many odd things, only one of a kind, and which will not be repeated. So come at once and see.

Better to stem with heart and hand
The roaring tide of life, than lie
Unmindful, on its flowery strand,
Of God's occasions drifting by.
—Whittier.

Le Bolide Spirit Lamps

A new and absolutely satisfactory spirit lamp. Will not explode. Easily filled, lighted and extinguished. Price 75 cents. Let us show you this line.

JOHN COCHRANE,
CHEMIST.
N. W. Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts

New Honey

We have just received a quantity of NEW HONEY from the Saanich district. In glass jars, 25c each.

Windsor Grocery Company,

Opposite Post Office. Government Street.

CHEAP Pure AIR

The initial cost of an
- - - ELECTRIC FAN - - - -
Is small. The power used is a bagatelle, viz—equal to one 16 c. p. lamp.

HINTON ELECTRIC CO. Phone 38

WAS COMMITTED FOR SURRENDER

(Continued from page 1.)

ed, (although accused denies it is his handwriting) on that point, and it was not charged, or even suggested, before me that he was one of the many alleged conspirators against the accused. It is contended the name 'Charlotta Eugenie' was inserted in the marriage license by mistake, and a fairly

Plausible Explanation

of how that mistake was made is given, but unless accused was married to Charlotta—why he wrote the name of 'Charlotta E. Newman' on the back of the marriage license is inexplicable.

"Dealing with this branch of the case I do not think I could do better than adopt the language of Mr. Lafontaine, who as extradition commissioner (sitting in Montreal) ordered the surrender of Gaynor and Greene on June 6th last, said: 'The opinion of Sir Edward Clarke upon the duties of an extradition commissioner as to committal or discharge might perhaps be cited with advantage, not that I have any doubts as to the course that I have to follow, but to show how the path of the extradition commissioner is narrow. And this also answers the contention of the learned counsel for the defence that the accused were entitled to the benefit of any reasonable doubt, if any existed.

"Clarke, on extradition, p. 247: 'It must be remembered that the magistrate investigating a case of demanded extradition is not quite in the same position as if he were deciding on a charge of crime, committed within his own jurisdiction. In the latter case he has full discretion, he may, and often does, discharge a prisoner because, although there is prima facie evidence of guilt, the circumstances are so obscure, the intent so doubtful, the testimony so conflicting, that he thinks a jury would not be likely to convict. But in a case of extradition he cannot consider these matters. If he finds sufficient evidence of guilt to justify a commitment, the question of a probability of a conviction is not one for his consideration.'

"I think the evidence is sufficient to put the accused on his trial, and I determine that he must be committed for jail pending surrender."

After delivering the above Judge Lampman informed the prisoner that he had fifteen days in which to institute habeas corpus proceedings.

"We desire to announce, Your Honor," replied Mr. Collins, "that we will apply for a writ of habeas corpus."

Mr. Collins certainly lost no time in taking another whirl at liberty. Between 12 and 1 o'clock he and his counsel appeared before Mr. Justice Duff and applied for a writ of habeas corpus. His Lordship decided to hear argument on the point this afternoon. The decision of Judge Lampman has intensified the interest in the case, which for the time being has displaced the peace conference as a topic on the streets.

—Wives sometimes object to life insurance, widows never do. How is it in your case? Have you made provision for your family so that in the event of anything happening to you they will at least have something to fall back on? If you have not, then don't delay any longer. Let us show you the new contract of the Canada Life. No better policy, no better company can be found anywhere. A policy in its pays. Heisterman & Co., general agents.

—The dainty art cretonnes, chintzes and muslins from Liberty, of London, are world-famous, and for bedroom furnishings cannot be surpassed. Weiler Bros., the agents for Victoria, have a superb collection, and will send samples free to all out of town customers on receipt of post card. Do not delay; write to-day lest you forget.

AT THE SAVOY.

Capital Programme Will Be Presented There Next Week.

An exceptionally fine programme has been arranged for the coming week by the management of the Savoy theatre. Encouraged by the large attendance last week, a bill has been arranged which for special features is the strongest that has appeared on the local show boards for some time. Included in the programme are Feeley and Bimboo, comedy acrobats and pantomine clowns. This team for the last few years has been connected with the famous Barnum & Bailey circus, and only a short time ago separated from the company. Kelley and Davis are a team of colored comedians who have been making a reputation for themselves during the time they have been on the road, as one of the best team doing this class of work. The feature of the big programme, however, is the Great Bartini, who is noted from the east to the west of the United States as a daring acrobat. Besides these there are Dan and Bessie Kelley, comedy sketch artists, who do a very neat turn. De Virne is another comedy sketch artist who travels by himself and makes the theatre-goers laugh and then they wonder what they are laughing at. The Richard Sisters are again at the popular play house, and have a brand new turn for next week. Along with this mammoth bill there will be Alice Wildermere in the latest songs and the Savoy company in their usual turns, all of which goes to make up the big programme for the week.

It has been decided by the Savoy management that they will give an open air show every evening during the week, when the Great Bartini will make a daring slide for life from one of the highest buildings in the city. This performance will take place every evening at 8 o'clock, and he will be seen at the show immediately after the slide. The Savoy orchestra will also be in attendance and enliven the proceedings with selections from all the latest songs.

PERSONAL.

Arch. Dods, formerly of Victoria, but now of Honolulu, left last night on the Manuka to resume his duties in the latter place. Questioned regarding the changes and progress in Victoria, he says it is truly wonderful. Mr. Dods has been renewing acquaintances after an absence of about 13 years.

• • •

Randall H. Kemp, editor of The Gateway, published at Seward, Alaska, passed through Victoria on Thursday en route to Portland to view the fair. Mr. Kemp is well known in provincial newspaper circles, having conducted a number of journals in the past ten years.

• • •

Mrs. White-Fraser left by the Princess Victoria this morning for her home in Vancouver, after having spent a few pleasant weeks' visit to Mrs. Ogden Graham and her sister-in-law, Mrs. George White-Fraser, of this city.

• • •

Miss L. A. Jones and Mrs. J. J. Greenwood are visiting friends in Seattle. Miss Jones is a recent arrival from Liverpool, who intends to make her home with Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood, Fort street.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Cummins, of McLeod, Alberta, who have been spending a month in Victoria, left by the Charmer to-day much pleased with their sojourn here.

• • •

Hon. Frank Oliver, Mrs. Oliver and daughter, left the Terminal City last night for Dawson on the steamer Princess Beatrice.

Geo. Whyte and Douglas Burnett, of London, Eng., are registered at the Driard.

Misses May and Florence Hamilton, of Toronto, are at the Driard.

—The installation of the additional machinery at the cement works on Tod inlet is nearly completed and on Wednesday next the establishment will be able to turn out double the amount of its splendid product that is now being manufactured. The orders continue to pour in and even with the enlarged facilities it is questionable if the company will be able to wholly meet the demand so widespread is the popularity of the cement.

Saturday Economy

Sweet Midget Peas, 3 tins for	25c
Large Tin Table Apricots, each	20c
Christie's Soda Crackers, a tin	25c
Sweet Sugar Prunes, a basket	25c

The West End Grocery Company,
S. J. HEALD Manager.

VICTORIA LAWN

EXTRA SPECIAL
42 inch at 15 cents; Worth 20 cents.
SATURDAY

ROBINSON'S CASH STORE

'PHONE, 1010. 89 DOUGLAS ST.

The "Best" Alone Pays

For this reason when you are planning to paint your house buy

The Sherwin-Williams Paint

Covers most, looks best, wears longest, most economical

— SOLE AGENTS —

Peter McQuade & Son, 78 Wharf Street.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

At End of Last Year There Were 297,073 Miles in the United States.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The annual report of the interstate commerce commission, giving the railroad statistics for the year 1904, shows that there were at the end of that year 297,073 miles of railroad in the United States.

The number of railway corporations included in the report was 2,104.

In the course of the year railway companies owning 500 miles were reorganized or merged.

The mileage operated by receivers was 1,312 miles. The number of roads in the hands of receivers was 28, and at the close of the previous year 27.

The number of persons in the payroll of the railways was 1,294,121, or 611 per 100 miles of line, a decrease for the year of 16,416, or 28 per 100 miles. The wages and salaries paid for the year amounted to $817,598,810.

The par value of the railway capital outstanding on June 30th, 1904, was $13,213,124,679, which represents a capitalization of $64,265 per mile.

Of the total capital stock outstanding $2,696,472,010, or 42.53 per cent., paid dividends. The amount of dividends declared during the year was $221,941,049, being equivalent to 6.09 per cent. on dividend-paying stock.

The gross earnings were $1,985,174,091, being $43,327,484 greater than for the previous year. The operating expenses were $1,358,896,253, an increase of $81,357,401.

The total of casualties to persons on the railways was 94,201, of which 10,046 represented the number of persons killed.

INDIANS STEAL CATTLE.

Are Causing Trouble in New Mexico—Settlers Have Organized and Rangers Will Be Sent Out.

(Associated Press.)

Santa, Fe, N. M., Aug. 19.—Word was received at the headquarters of the New Mexico Rangers yesterday that Apache Indians from Arizona are committing depredations in southwestern Socorro county on the Mogullon reserve. Much stock has been taken from settlers who have organized and are now pursuing the Indians. The Indians are believed to be under the leadership of Apache Kid.

A courier from the pursuers reported that the settlers surprised the Indians in their camp in Elk mountains and scattered them, recovering some of the stolen animals. While the pursuers were in camp that night, the Indians returned and stole several of their horses. Arrangements are being made to send out Rangers.

DETECTIVE SHOT.

Probably Mortally Wounded While Attempting to Arrest a Negro Boy.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Aug. 19.—Joseph Hindsinski, a detective, was shot and probably mortally wounded by a negro boy on a moving New York & Hartford freight train last night, while attempting to arrest him.

SIR WILLIAM MULOCK.

Arrived at New York This Morning From the Old Country.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Aug. 19.—Sir Wm. Mulock, postmaster-general of Canada, was a passenger on the Campania which arrived to-day from Liverpool and Queenstown.

AUTOMOBILIST INJURED.

(Associated Press.)

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Webb Jay, of Cleveland, the automobile racing man injured at Kenilworth park, remained in an unconscious condition all night at the German hospital. Two surgeons have been in constant attendance, but up to a late hour Jay had shown no signs of returning to consciousness.

Art thou a beggar at God's door, be sure thou gettest a great bowl, for as thy bowl is, so will he thy mess.—John Bunyan.

B. & K. ROLLED OATS

"NO WEEVILS
NO NASTY HUSKS"

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST—A small dark pony. Return to 51 Work street. Suitable reward.

WANTED—Drug apprentice; must have entrance to High school. Apply in own handwriting to X., this office.

TO LET—Furnished and unfurnished cottages, $7 and $5 per month. A. Williams, 104 Yates street.

TAILORESS—First-class pants and vest maker wanted; steady work. W. D. Kinnaird, 62 Johnson street.

SNAP—5½ acres first-class land, cleared and fenced, 3 miles from Post Office, $850. A. Williams & Co., Ltd., 104 Yates street.

3 ACRES of excellent land, 4 miles from Post Office, $600; 1 fine level lot, Oak Bay avenue, cleared, rich black loam, 50x120, price $175, or 3 lots $510. A. Williams & Co., Ltd., 104 Yates street.

WANTED—Girl, over fifteen years, attending school, willing to do light house work after school for board and lodging in comfortable home. 265 Yates street.

WANTED—A pony cart. Description and price to P. O. Box 128.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners, at its next sitting, for a transfer of the license held by me to sell by retail wines and liquors upon the premises known as the Queen's Hotel, situate at the northwest corner of Store and Johnson streets, in the City of Victoria, to Wm. Baylis, of the City of Victoria.

SIMON LEISER.
Dated this 19th day of August, 1905.

Steamer "Venture"

WILL SAILFOR

B. C. Northern Ports

— ON —

Monday 21st at 10 p. m.

John Barnsley & Co.
Agents.

Granite and Marble Works

Monuments, Tablets, Granite Coppings, etc., at lowest prices consistent with first-class stock and workmanship.

A. Stewart
COR. YATES & BLANCHARD STS.

BORN.

GRAHAM—At 66 Rae street, on Aug. 17th, the wife of Edward Graham, Denman Island, of a son.

REVOLUTIONISTS ACTIVE.

More Turkish Soldiers Called Out For Service in Macedonia.

(Associated Press.)

Constantinople, Aug. 19.—Three additional battalions of Fedifs have been called out for service in Macedonia in consequence of the activity of the revolutionary bands. The collection of bombs recently unearthed in Smyrna is now alleged to have been intended for use by Armenians against the foreign consulates and banks. The Armenians, it is alleged, planned the outrages for August 31st, the anniversary of the Sultan's accession, with the view of compelling the powers to intervene for their protection against the Turks.

DETECTIVES BUSY.

Searching For Clue to Person Who Sent Infernal Machine to Banker.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Aug. 19.—Almost all of the detectives at police headquarters, every detective in the Wall street police agncy and a number of federal detectives were put to work to-day in a desperate effort to find a clue to the person who yesterday sent an infernal machine to Jacob H. Schiff, the banker, and the office of M. Guggenheim Sons. Nothing which points to the identity has been discovered.

STRIKE DECLARED OFF.

(Associated Press.)

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 19.—The strike of the telegraphers on the Northern Pacific road was officially declared off today by President Perham, of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

Geo. H. Jordan, engineer at the Whitby electric light and water plant, was electrocuted at midnight Wednesday. He was showing his assistant how to put in plugs when the time came to shut off the street lights, and he received the full force of a current of 2,200 volts, which had been short-circuited through his hands. The assistant seized Jordan and pulled him away from the current, but it was too late to save his life.

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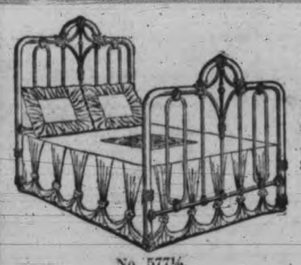

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Height of head 60½ inches; beautifully finished; special value.

Cream and Gold, 4 ft. 6 in. wide.... $12.00
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Solid Oak Dresser

With 18x36 inch Bevel, Heavy Plate Mirror, also Solid Oak Washstand to match, 18x34 inch top. Special price for 2 pieces, $23.50.

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Dull Black and Gold, 4ft. 6 in. wide $20.00

Ask for Catalogue and Illustrations.

Our Range of

Iron and Brass Bedsteads

Coisists of about 50 styles, select with great care from the best makers, and finished to suit all classes and styles of furnishing. Prices from $3.50 to $90.00.

Compare our values and then be your own judge. Complete line shown on 4th floor.

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HOME, HOTEL AND CLUB FURNISHERS—VICTORIA, B. C.

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Acreage in small parcels, 1 to 5 acres, very cheap

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For a profitable and perfectly safe investment

Buy Rosela Hydraulic

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Six room house, bath, etc., sewer connected, garden and orchard, corner lot, price $1,200; assessed value $1,000.

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35 FORT STREET.

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FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—187 Fort street, 6 rooms, bathroom, storeroom, electric light, sewer connection, terms moderate. Apply E. C. Smith, City Hall.

TO RENT—Two stores, Todd Block, Douglas street; fine location, opposite City Hall. Apply J. H. Todd & Sons.

YOUR FORTUNE TOLD—From the cradle to the grave; matters of business, love and marriage made clear; what I tell comes true. Send birth date and 10c. Prof. Lavas, Box 16, Ste. Cunegonde P. O., Montreal.

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HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS—Ground floor; every convenience. 54 Pandora avenue.

TO LET—Small well furnished cottage. Apply 32 Quadra street.

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STEADY, reliable young man wants work. Address X., Times.

Our Stock is being reduced through the splendid inducements that we are offering during our

AUGUST SALE

Some pianos have gone miles into the country and some have been sold in the city, which is an indication that we enjoy the confidence of the public generally. This we have always tried to merit and believe it to be the policy that lasts.

We still have a few more

SPLENDID BARGAINS

and we invite one and all to call and examine them

Hicks & Lovick Piano Co.,
LIMITED.
88 Government Street

PAGES 9 TO 12.

Victoria Daily Times.

PAGES 9 TO 12.

VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY AUGUST 19, 1905.

Our London Letter.

London, Aug. 3.—The unveiling by the King of the Royal Engineer's Memorial at Chatham was one of the best managed and most impressive ceremonies yet held in connection with memorials to those who fell in the Boer war. Charming weather prevailed and a huge concourse of spectators assembled to witness the ceremony. The memorial, which is a stately classic arch in Portland stone bears the names of twenty regular militia and volunteer Royal Engineers who lost their lives in South Africa during the war. Panels with alto relievo scenes representing various incidents in the war are let into the bases of each arch, and the great panel over the arch bears the inscription, "The Corps of Royal Engineers to their comrades who lost their lives in the South African War, A.D. 1899-1902." His Majesty arrived from London to perform the ceremony of unveiling. The great square founded on one side by the Crimean arch and on the other by the new South African memorial was lined by a double rank of troops, all the Royal Engineers in Chatham being employed. At the request of General Sir Reginald Hart, V. C., the King closed an electric circuit which fired a charge on the top of the memorial and the great Union Jacks which had shrouded it from view sank down in billowy folds of color to the ground, leaving the tall white arch standing bright and clear in the sunshine. Chopin's "March Funebre" was played by the Engineers' band and a firing party fired three volleys. It was a singularly impressive scene, and many a soldier on parade who had passed through the dangers and hardships of the campaign, as the flood of memories came back, saw not the broad white square or the tall memorial or the royal figure of the King, but saw again instead the wide brown veldt, the far blue African hills and the faces of comrades who sleep their last sleep under the southern sky, and upon whom we will look again no more till the great reveille sounds. After the ceremony the King planted a memorial oak in the grounds of the Royal Engineers' Institute. Later on he lunched with the officers and afterwards went to Gillingham and opened the splendid new naval hospital on the top of Chatham Hill. The hospital affords accommodation for six hundred sailors and is one of the most perfectly equipped institutions of the kind in the world. His Majesty, who opened the door with a golden key, inspected the building and returned to London in the afternoon. The royal visit was observed as a general holiday in Rochester, Chatham and Gillingham. Loyal addresses were presented by the mayors of these towns on behalf of the people, and the streets were handsomely decorated in honor of the visit.

The fact that London with its teeming millions of inhabitants should be without a street ambulance service may strike many readers as being something of an anomaly, but fact it is nevertheless. What happens in London when a man gets run over by an omnibus is that the nearest policeman, in the rough and ready manner of his class endeavors to render something in the way of first aid, while individual members of the gathering crowd chip in with advice, a good deal of which is not always appropriate. If the case happens to be a serious one, the patient is removed in a jolting cab to the nearest hospital, a mode of progress which often gives the surgical staff more anxiety than the original injury. To improve this state of affairs the London county council are seeking parliamentary powers to establish a street ambulance corps for London at a cost of about £10,000 a year. Considering that within three miles of Charing Cross there were nearly 8,000 street accidents last year the charge does not appear to be a heavy one, even for the long-suffering ratepayers.

If the high court of a parliament affords the supreme instance of the general futility of discussion, there are just now many instances. It is the season of congresses and conferences, and the principal feature which they seem to have in common is the small practical result that springs from these gatherings. The public health congress, here referred to last week, is ended and so far as its own influence is concerned nothing is likely to happen until the time comes round for its next assembly. Many of the important topics dealt with by the preventive medicine section are finding an echo at the British Medical Association's Congress at Leicester and elsewhere, but the impressions made upon the British public by these debates among the experts is scarcely appreciable. It is true the experts don't always agree among themselves. Take the case of the milk problem. It is acknowledged that impure, adulterated milk is the one great factor in the high rate of infantile mortality, which is itself one aspect only of a far-reaching question. The subject cropped up again and again but a wide divergence of view was exhibited among the speakers, all of whom were possessed of special knowledge and experience. Municipal milk depots were highly belauded in one quarter to be damned with less than faint praise in another. A strict adherence to natural methods in the care of infants was advocated by the mayor of a big industrial town, while the advantages of the application of the laboratory to the dairy were enlarged on by another. But whatever the differences of opinion, time is always so precious a consideration at these informal parliaments that no question is ever thoroughly threshed out, and if it were, recommendations to the state achieve nothing. It is such considerations that suggest the value of a small permanent board of experts appointed for the special purpose of inquiry, with the powers of a royal commission, into some of the most pressing social questions of the day.

For those who can afford it I suppose yachting clothes are the most important consideration this month. For smart occasions—that is to say, for going ashore from the yacht on social functions intent, nothing is more suitable than a serge sac coat, the trimming wehreof is carried out in braiding in same shades as coat. Tiny chamois leather buttons with gold rims might be introduced with good effect. At present popular taste seems to run high in the direction of the sac coat, both three-quarter length and of the shorter variety, and no doubt during the autumn months this style of outdoor garment will be much worn by well dressed women. Another popular style which also bids fair to continue in public favor during the autumn is the "Empire," and this notwithstanding the fact that it was much in vogue during last season. Some of the prettiest garden party frocks have the full bodice draped high with deep corselet belt, and to most figures this is eminently becoming. Still let the woman who is blessed with a superabundance of this "too solid, solid flesh" beware of elaborately swathed bodices; they are best suited to her more slenderly built sister.

If Shakespeare's birthplace were put up for sale it would bring in a fabulous price. It is old and the great playwright has long been dead. Besides, our American cousins would be "right there" to run up the bidding. Last week Somersby estate, where Lord Tennyson first saw the light, came under the auctioneer's hammer and offers were few and meagre. The fine old house stands in 1,125 acres of such land as inspired "The Brook" and "The Moated Grange," as gave an atmosphere to many of the late lamented writings which the centuries will breathe. Yet the "lot" was withdrawn at £13,000—a figure far under its actual commercial value. Doubtless when the land has been turned into crude building sites, "the brook" polluted by factory refuse, and the quaint old structure existent only in pictures, there will be a national outcry of "shame!" At present we read and appreciate, but are so very practical and so little sentimental, that we decline absolutely to purchase.

There is considerable interest at the moment as to the naming of the son recently born to the Prince and Princess of Wales. Rumor has it that the visit of Queen Alexandra to Sandringham this week is not wholly unconnected with the problem. Her Majesty is credited with a decided preference for Christian names with a good, honest English ring about them. Indeed, it is a characteristic of the royal house that its members have no liking for those fanciful examples of nomenclature which nowadays find appreciation in the pretentious circles of the upper middle class. If "Edward" is a sufficiently distinctive appellation for His Majesty, and "George" for the heir-apparent, perhaps we shall presently find a falling-off in the tendency to dub every male child a Douglas, a Launcelot, a Fortescue or a Montague.

The week in parliament has been a succession of stirring debates and strenuous party struggles. The announcement of the premier that he saw no reason to resign because the government found itself in a minority of four on the occasion of the "ambush" division, was a deep disappointment to the opposition and the Irish Nationalists showed their resentment in various ways, of which the most practical was the blocking of all private bills which came before the House of Commons during the first half of the week. Of course had the objection to the advancement of these bills been persisted in, they could not have passed this session, all the money, amounting to many thousands of pounds, which has been spent in their promotion would have been lost and the important schemes to which they would have given parliamentary sanction would have been delayed for a year. Mr. John Redmond is too astute a politician to sanction a policy so mischievous and illogical, and therefore when he was appealed to by one of the labor members he declared his wish that nothing should be done which would prevent thousands of workmen being employed on these schemes during the winter, and asked his follower, who had been the chief blocker, to refrain from further opposition. The request was equivalent to a command, and so the bills have been allowed to proceed. So far as they are concerned the trouble is ended. But it by no means follows that the session can be brought to a close without some unfortunate outburst of passion. There are many members of the opposition who think the government have acted unworthily in remaining in office, and many ministerialists who are disgusted with what they call the opposition's greed for office, so party feeling runs high and there may be lively scenes before the end comes.

CENTRAL TEAM—WINNER OF THE VICTORIA INTERMEDIATE LACROSSE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Appended is the personnel of the team, with players' positions: Top row, left to right—A. D. Strachan, cover point; J. Matthews, trainer; A. Clegg, goal; W. Morris, inside home; F. Cullin, outside home; A. Sargison, 1st defence; H. Sargison, 3rd home and secretary of club. Middle row—L. Sweeney, centre and captain; C. Mason, point; H. J. Matthews, 3rd defence; J. Crawford, 1st home. Bottom row—H. Roskamp, 2nd home; T. Clegg, 2nd defence; F. Galbraith, mascot.

The Central team has established an enviable record since its organization in 1902, having held the junior championship for three years and capping that performance by entering and carrying off the intermediate honors thi syear. It speaks well for the efficiency of the officials as well as for the enthusiasm of members when such a club is able to hold together a winning twelve for so long a period. And there is every reason to believe that if the Centrals persevere as they have done during the past five years, a Victoria senior twelve will be developed able to carry off the British Columbia championship without difficulty. In fact the senior association has already called upon the Centrals for material to fill up vacancies among the seniors, and, it is hardly necessary to state, those chosen have always given entire satisfaction. By winning the intermediate league this summer the Centrals capture a handsome trophy presented by the Times Printing & Publishing Company. They won the series with little serious opposition, being victorious in every match in which they engaged, and scoring a total of 18 goals to their opponents' three points in all league matches. Besides the Centrals there were two teams competing for the intermediate championship and the Times cup, namely, Victoria West and the Stars. The Centrals also played and won an exhibition match with the Vancouver Monarchs on the 24th of May by a score of 7 goals to 3. In addition to the cup, the champions will be awarded gold lockets, generously donated by T. Hooper, president of the British Columbia Amateur Lacrosse Association.

THE TIMES CUP.

Won by Central Lacrosse Team.

The Greatest Electrician

Mr. Thomas A. Edison Discusses the Resources of Canada and Her Coming Development.

In one of the classrooms of Columbia University, New York, there hangs a portrait of Thomas Alva Edison, presented to "his friend, Prof. Crocker," with an inscription recommending the professor to tell his young men that "all things come to him who hustles while he waits."

There has never been a more ardent, practical and effective hustler than Mr. Edison himself, and his success is attributable to the constant and systematic application with which he has attacked the problems before him.

Mr. Edison seems to hold the idea that every conceivable problem has an attainable solution. In the invention of incandescent light he knew the kind of material he wanted to provide the luminous filament in the lamp. The quest resolved itself into a series of experiments with all the available material until what was required was discovered. Most of the so-called discoveries have been made in this systematic way, though occasionally in the pursuit of some particular problem another has been solved.

A Working Base.

Mr. Edison consented to see a representative of the Toronto Globe at his place in Orange, New Jersey. His practical work and his knowledge of Canada, add value to his opinions on matters concerning our electrical development. An appointment had been made beforehand, for Mr. Edison is a busy man, and the visitor was admitted to the library adjoining the laboratory, of which a glimpse could be had during fifteen minutes' waiting. The library is a large, airy and pleasant room, three stories high, finished in varnished wood, with open galleries. A big open fireplace kept summer holiday, and sunshine brightened all the windows except one, where a stuffed owl stood in a dark corner. Two curtained library nooks, ranged with book-laden shelves, filled one end of the room. At the other hung a white sheet on a roller, probably for kinetoscope pictures. Many frames covered the walls. Mr. Edison's certificate as an honorary member of the New York State Chamber of Commerce filled one, and a symbolic picture of incandescent lighting another. Here was a portrait of a great electrician; there one of President Roosevelt. Views of San Francisco and New York faced a picture of some monks yielding to the seductions of the phonograph. Portraits, photographs and maps were scattered around. Near at hand was a sketch map of iron ore deposits near Banen Fjord. A winged Ariel bearing an electric lamp, a globe and other library adjuncts stood about. A clock, not so wide awake as its owner, pointed to five minutes past six. Another, five minutes fast, struck eleven.

Mr. Edison, it was said, had been suffering from neuralgia, and was lying down. Presently he came in, easy and good-natured as Mr. Pickwick, forceful and direct as Napoleon.

"He's very deaf. You'll have to shout," said an assistant. It may also be said that Mr. Edison appeared in a rough, coatless working costume, utterly unpretentious.

"I know the Globe well," he began. "Used to read it when I was in Canada long ago. I'm going up there again next year. I went up through that Sudbury country once prospecting; spent two or three weeks there, and did some boring. I could have had the use of the government drill at half the cost, you know, but I took my own. I had fifteen men at work there for a year, and went down a thousand feet.

"It's headquarters there for nickel and cobalt. The nickel trust has the whole nickel region up there, or so they think. I think I know where I can get some more," and he drew a rough plan of the nickel region, and indicated another district northeast of it.

"There's a body of magnetic ore there, it may be iron or it may be nickel—nickel is magnetic. The electric indicator showed where it was, right enough. But the geologists say we must go down 2,000 feet.

"I put twenty thousand dollars into that country. I'll put twenty thousand more, too. I think I know where I can get nickel. We'll use a lot of it in the storage battery. I have 14,000 cells working now, and I just want to see what they will do for a year before I go ever farther. They are doing all right, and I guess we'll need the nickel.

"Storage battery is a great thing. Down there in the Bay of Fundy, now, you could store power enough for all day in an hour and a half.

"You have a very liberal mining bureau in Ontario. I have the regulations here. A man ought to go there," and Mr. Edison emphasized the "ought." "He couldn't be better treated. Your maps, too, are very fine. What good can a man do without maps? They were a great help to me.

Mr. Edison on Tramp.

"It's the hardest country in the world to prospect. There are no roads, and a man has a job climbing over fallen timber. I had to pack my own baggage. Right up there in the woods I found a Hudson's Bay trap, red with rust," Mr. Edison smiled at the recollection. "I guess it was set fifty years ago.

"You've great water power up there. Nothing like it. You can use it for electrolytic refining. You don't need high voltage. And there are new electrolytic processes invented every day.

SOLDIER AND SPORT.

General Sir Montagu Gerard, K. C. B., lately attached to the Russian army, whose death at Irkutsk, was reported from Petersburg recently, leaves an "hiatus valde deflendus" in the ranks of soldiers, and in the world of sport. How felicitously he combined soldiering and sport we see from the volumes of his "Diary," which were in everybody's hands only so brief a while ago, and which lost none of their literary effect for that the author's brother, Father John Gerard, S. J., was concerned in their presentment. Sir Montagu, who left the Guards at 6lb. for the wider field of India arrived out in the happy days when a man could get leave to shoot his way up a couple of hundred miles of sporting country to join the Central India Horse. He had the business side of the story of the Abyssinian business to tell. He went to Kandahar with "Bobs," and rode with the late Empress of Austria at Godollo, to an "eminently English" pack of hounds. He saw Arabi Pasha driven up, one evening, in a brougham, when a firing party was one of the possibilities. No one had better stories to tell of the India of his day. He knew the native contractor who requisitioned native carts on the strength of the outside sheet of "The Field" newspaper. And he could vouch for the Raja who, abased, and without his turban, intercedd in vain for a peccant minister, and who went home, and wired to an obdurate resident: "Without hanging, there is no good government."

While the newest tunnel, the Simplon, is the greatest ever built, tunnels are no new things in history. The only known inscription in early Hebrew records that the conduit which conveys water from a spring to the Pool of Siloam, on the west side of Jerusalem, was, like the Simplon tunnel, cut from both ends of the intervening ridge. But the Hebrew workers miscalculated, and while there should have been still three cubits (about five feet) to excavate, they heard the voices of the workers in the other tunnel, as there was a deviation of the lines which should have joined

First Ladies to Visit Deutschman Cave

Revelstoke Herald.

The distinguished honor of being the first ladies to visit the now famous Deutschman cave at Ross Peak falls to the lot of two American tourists, Mrs. Chas. Schaffer and Miss Vaux, of Philadelphia, Penn., who were spending a few days sight-seeing at the Glacier last week. Hearing of the recent wonderful discovery in that vicinity they determined to investigate it for themselves. The Herald is indebted to Mrs. Chas. Schaffer for the following interesting account of their trip:

The new cave discovered so recently at Ross Peak, and at present taking the name of the discoverer, Mr. Charles Deutschman, has been described by discoverer, reporter, explorer—all men.

On July 31st a different phase of investigation was made, and the cave was explored for the first time by two women. Having spent a number of years in the Canadian Rockies, we had some faint idea of the proper way to gown for so rough a trip as this one was reported to be, and as I hope this little description will reach those who would venture, if they but knew the delights and pleasures of the expedition, a hint as to the same might not be amiss.

Wear something that water, mud, stones and briars will not spoil or tear, an easy mind helps one over many hard places. Wear a good stout pair of boots well greased, with a few hob nails to avoid slipping. Either boots to the knees, or puttees to protect the leg are most advisable. Last of all leave skirts behind and use a pair of stout bloomers. A skirt in the cave is an impossibility, and the walk through the valley and up the steep slopes loses one-half the fatigue with the freedom thus obtained.

After an early rising on a beautiful morning, we found ourselves at Ross Peak tank at 7.30. There we were met by Mr. Deutschman, who looked fully prepared to assist the Swiss guide, Edward Fenz, to carry into the unexplored region one large 8x10 camera, one small 4x5 camera, one vasculum for gathering in any rare plants and a few—a very few—toilet articles. Provisions and blankets were left behind at the suggestion of our new guide, and the hospitality shown us later proved him quite right—we needed no extras. We had heard so much of the difficulties of the trail that even Miss Vaux, who has done a good deal of fine work in these mountains, took an extra breath as we set forth.

Through a magnificent cedar forest our trail wound its graceful way for nearly a half mile when we emerged on to a superb green slope where the grasses almost swept our faces in their rich growth.

Winding along on an easy slope through flower gardens and alder bushes, we still looked fearsomely for the "hard" trail—it never came. Not but that it was a real trail, with stones and steep slopes to make one pant and grow weary of, with desires growing to "get there," but of real difficulties there were none, and one picture after another burst upon our eager eyes. The view of "Sir Donald and the Great Glacier" at Glacier house, from our camp was worthy of the trip alone. For those who are in search of the mountain flowers, let him but wander in the great gardens of Cougar valley. There will he find all the glories of other valleys and many a rear treasure seldom found elsewhere. Our trip up was scarce a record breaker, for with flowers and changing mountains, waterfalls and gushing torrents, we stood gazing many an idle moment. We reached camp for an early dinner, where another surprise and treat awaited us—one of the most comfortably appointed tents we had either of us ever seen.

That night proved to tired bodies that the bed was ideal, and one we could wish might be copied elsewhere.

In the afternoon Mr. Deutschman showed us the exterior features of this strangest of caves.

There was the curious opening where the water rushes headlong to disappear into utter silence. A little further where it leaped to light, roaring and thundering at the sudden liberty, forming a bathing pool fit for a queen, then with a leap and plunge down into unknown depths of blackness where white flowers hung over the dripping brink—little guardians of that tremendous force. At another point a palace of purest ice greeted us, and ferns watched at this chill forbidding door.

How good the supper tasted that night, for a true and rare hospitality went with it. And how soft those hemlock boughs were to the weary sightseers, and, to the roar of rushing streams, the night was all too short, when we heard an halloo! at 4 a.m.

With breakfast at 5, we were on our way shortly after 6 to the upper valley of snow and ice, with camera and tripod. This was a new surprise and not to be missed by those visiting the cave.

At 9.30 our real work began—the descent into the cavernous unknown. For this work good ladders have been placed, and any danger lies entirely with the explorer. The guide himself is cool, steady, strong of hand and sure of foot, and knows every inch of the way.

Few of the chambers, or corridors, are named, but one called the Auditorium, stands out alone. A great vaulted gallery burst upon in from out the gloom, hundreds of gallons of water were rushing down, sweeping by us with an angry roar, and as the red candle it it up, the dashing spray was dripping blood, the deep walls were crimson and one felt such a small, helpless bit in Nature's plan. From the Auditorium we climbed into what might be called Pot-hole Corridor—a curious series of pot holes, which seemed to grow smaller as we advanced. As each one grew less, a somewhat larger member of society eyed one opening dubiously, and said: "I christen the corridor 'Fat Man's Misery,'" and then squeezed slowly through. The last sight was the best of all and goes simply by the name of the Big Hole.

Our guide started us down, himself carrying a good stout rope. The entrance seemed prosy and tame after the others, and little to see, but tying a rope about the waist of the inexperienced and giving the Swiss guide stringent instructions to keep the rope taut, he lay down on his side and gracefully wriggled through a hole that looked about large enough for a marmot, and then advised the innocent to follow.

She wriggled through minus the sinuous grace and plus a goodly amount of soil, and tumbled gently into a pot-hole, another gentle slide, a pay-out of rope, another pot-hole, still another tug of rope, a sensation of growing into the waist like proportions of a wasp, and she found herself in a taller pot-hole with a tiny river running gently down her back, while before her lay nothing.

Nothing? Well, that's not the word, but there is no other. Infinite blackness touched here and there, but our feeble lanterns showed a high rounded vault, and a stone cast off went down, down, down, and was lost in the far faint roar of the river below. They say that the hole is 250 feet in depth. Two hundred and fifty feet do not express the vastness, the darkness, the little narrow ledge on which we hung, where one pair of feet stood for want of room on the other pair, and the toes of the first pair beyond the ledge. They do not express the courage that it must have taken for that guide and discoverer to venture to the verge of such an unknown for the first time, and it certainly does not express the little creeps that began to follow the little river down the back of the one who had followed her guide. She was absolutely safe, for a firm hand held the rope, but her fears grew for the one who might so easily slip off into the great black chaos, and she was glad to slip back to daylight if she could.

She could and she did and felt foolish at her fears, for with a steady hand behind, a firm hand at the rope, it was little more than sliding up stairs.

Down flat on one's side, a few more wriggles and twists through the hole in the rock, a climb of twenty feet on a ladder, and the beautiful strange new cave was left to its solitude and darkness once more. We looked for a cave like other caves—it is not—we looked for stalagmites and stalactites—they are not there—nothing is as one expects. It is strangely beautiful and curious in its own individual way. For thousands of years the water has pounded and worn through this lime and schist stratification. Then some change in nature's plan has altered the course of the river, and the great hollow waterworn caverns have been deserted for new channels, and the wearing, pounding and grinding still go on. I fancy, in spite of all I saw, that the discovery of abandoned galleries and unused corridors is only just begun, and that Canada will live to be very proud of this new scenic point.

At present no man knows where this turbulent little river loses itself. Not far from Rogers Pass there is a torrent bursting from the mountain side. At that point there is an outcrop of the same rock as the one the river passes through at Cougar Mountain, the dip in the rock would naturally bring it to their point and here some day, someone may find that we find our lost cave river.

Two days in that valley of beauty and wonder, and we were forced by circumstances to turn our footsteps to prosier paths. The government, or some enterprising parties, will soon see it is a place for the ever hungry tourist, the trails will be too easy, the cave will be well guarded with iron rods and chains, the bloom will be brushed from the peach and there are two who are glad to have seen it still fresh and undimmed from the years of silence.

I'd rather collect the small powers along thirty miles of a river. They are cheaper than the big ones.

"I've been up by the Wahnapitae and Temiskaming. That's a rich country, and there's a railroad now. What population have you in Canada?

"When we are full here we'll overflow it to Canada. Our lumber is going up all the time. When all our lumber is down the tariff must come down, too. You have the richest market in the world right at your door.

"Heat? Use electricity for heat? I wouldn't waste it on that. Heat is an all proposition. When you have electricity, manufacture with it.

"Keep warm? Burn wood. There's wood in that north country for everlasting. No difficulty about heat. But I wouldn't want to use electricity for it.

"Canada's a great country, but it has hardly been touched. You haven't scratched it yet," he concluded.

Mr. Edison is a man of extraordinary simplicity and enthusiasm, and his frank gaze and hearty smile would have carried conviction to a less patriotic Canadian than a representative of the Globe.

THE MAGIC SPRING

AND

What Tom and Pete Found There

As soon as vacation set in Tom and Pete began to lay plans for a three or four days' hunting trip in the Blue Ridge mountains. Not hunting for "game," as Tom declared, but for "treasure."

"I tell you, Pete, there's a load of gold hid up yonder in them mountains if a feller could find it. And we, us and co. have got to be the fellers what uncovers the coin." So spoke Tom to Pete one day before starting on their quest.

"But how do you know there's gold in them mountains?" asked Pete.

"Why, I've heard it said that before goin' to the war a great many men turned all their property into gold money—money, mark you—and buried it in old iron pots in caves. Now, where are them caves? That's the question." And Tom shook his head mysteriously, winking one eye slowly as if saying: "I'll show 'em to you."

"Let us—you an' me—go and find a pot of it," suggested Pete, pleased with the idea of finding gold already made up into dollars. "I wouldn't mind luggin' home a hundred dollars, would you?"

"A hun-dered? Huh!" And Tom looked pityingly on Pete. "Why, boy alive, we'll lug home a thousand—maybe a billion—dollars. A hundred won't be a drop in the bucket. You jest wait!"

So Pete waited till the next day, when, long before sun-up, the two boys set off toward the mountains with rifles, ammunition, some cold cornbread and boiled ham, and a spade. This last named article they picked up from under a ledge of rocks, where Tom had hidden it on the previous night, for their purpose in going up into the mountains was to remain a secret from their families. It was supposed that the boys were going after squirrel and 'possum.

Now this spade had been "sneaked" from Tom's father's woodshed for the purpose of digging after iron pots filled with wealth. If they were seen carrying such an implement the question of it's possible use would be roused. So this plan had been resorted to that secrecy might be insured.

As they trudged along Pete asked: "Why didn't the owners of the pots of gold come and git it after the war was over?"

"How could they when they was dead and buried?" answered Tom by asking a question. "Not many of 'em lived after bein' in front of cannon for four years, I reckon. And as nobody but themselves knowed they had hid it there, how could anybody else go an' git it?"

It never occurred to Pete to ask Tom how the secret of their hiding the gold in the mountains had reached his ears, since no one but those now dead had known of it.

"Now," said Tom, "I've always felt sure that there's a cave up on the side of this mountain if a feller could only find its opening. It was always in a cave that the treasure was hid in deep holes."

Till noon the two boys climbed the mountain and peeped into every crevice between the rocks, hoping to find an entrance to a cave. At last, tired and hungry they decided to sit down and rest and refresh themselves with a bit of food. "Wish we could find some drinkin water," remarked Pete, who was thirsty. As he spoke they both heard water trickling over rocks nearby. Being led by the sound the boys soon came upon a most welcome sight. There, hidden partly from view, was the pretty spring of clear, cool water. Finding seats on big rocks near the spring Tom took from a newspaper wrapper their simple fare and spread it out.

"Guess we'd better do like the horses do—eat first, then drink. We'll have to use our caps for cups."

It did not take the boys long to devour the portion of food they had allotted themselves for the meal. Then Tom bent over the spring to see if he might slip from it with his lips. As he did so he was surprised to see how deep and clear the water was. As he lay on his stomach examining the spring he suddenly noticed a dark-looking tunnel leading off from one side in the spring's wall into the solid rock. As the tunnel-like opening was on the side of the spring next the high side of the mountain Tom at once arrived at the conclusion that it led into a cave. All above them was an insurmountable ledge of rock rising perpendicular. It must be that within this ledge a cave opened its mysterious chambers. The opening from the spring was small, not measuring more than two feet square.

"Come here, quick!" said Tom, summoning Pete, who had gone in search of a large leaf from which he might drink spring water. Pete obeyed and was soon on his knees peering back into the cavern-like opening, his eyes and mouth wide with wonder. "Where do you reckon it leads to?" he asked.

"To a cave," replied Tom calmly. "An' in that cave we will find a pot of gold—sure as my name's Thomas Andrew Long."

"But the passage into it is full of water," exclaimed Pete. "We can't swim in—can we?"

"We'll drain the water off," said Tom. "What else did we bring the spade for, anyway? See—the lower edge of the spring is mostly clay and small stones. We can clear away the stones in a jiffy and set to diggin' a deep trench into the down-hill side of the spring wall. The water will run out and fall over the steep bank. Then the cave entrance will be emptied of water and all we've got to do is to git down in the spring and crawl in."

"Sure, that'll be the way," agreed Pete. "But let's have a drink before we git rid of the water. We'll feel pretty dry before it runs in again, I reckon."

Pete's suggestion was followed and both boys drank their fill of the best water—so they thought—they had ever tasted. Then they set to work with all their might at clearing away the stone and brush from the lower side of the spring. As soon as the space was cleared they began with the spade, taking turnabout at digging. Far into the night the two boys worked and did not find the labor fatiguing, for was not there a reward worth while just inside that grim ledge of rock over their heads? But when a streak of dawn appeared in the East they threw down the spade and prepared to rest and snatch a few hours' sleep. They had dug the trench so deep that already the water was running out much faster than it was running in. Within an hour the spring would be empty, several inches below the tunnel-like opening just opposite the place of outlet. In the course of their digging they had discovered that the spring was fed from the bottom, instead of from the tunnel, which they had feared might be the source of its water. This information was most pleasing, for now they knew that the opening to the cave—if cave there was—would be dry and fit to pass through.

Hurriedly eating a bit of their luncheon they lay down and slept till the noonday sun, full in their eyes, awoke them. "Hi!" cried Tom, rubbing his eyes, "this lazy work won't do. Come, Pete, stir your stumps lively! Le's take a peep at our tunnel."

To their delight the boys found the water so low that access to the tunnel was now possible. Quickly divesting themselves of their outer clothing, they dropped into the spring and peered into the little dark opening, which they felt would lead them to such wonderful discoveries.

"Now," said Tom, "I brought my kite line along to tie around my ankle—one end of it, you know—and the other around something outside, so's we can't git lost in the cave. You know lots of people have been lost in caves and starved to death—many times." Pete shuddered. "Huh," he grunted. "We don't want no sich experience."

"Nor we don't have it so long as Thomas Andrew Long is leadin' the expedition," asserted Tom, with a wise shake of the head, as he tied one end of the string about his ankle, and the other about a huge rock lying at the outer edge of the spring. Then he dragged his body through the small aperture that led into the earth through solid rock. Pete followed Tom and soon the two found themselves some ten feet from the little doorway they had entered and through which only the dimmest light penetrated. "Say, I'm powerful glad I've got some matches tied up in a rag in my cap," said Tom. "I knowed we'd need 'em."

Just then they came to a sharp angle, around which they crawled into total darkness. "Whew!" whispered Pete. "This is as dark as a pocket. Let's have a light."

Tom took the box of matches from his cap and made a light. The dim flicker from the match showed the boys that they were in a first class cave, high and dry. Opening from the sides were dark recesses which the boys supposed were other chambers leading further into the earth.

"What did I tell you?" asked Tom, proudly. "Well, I guess not! Bet we'll find more treasure here than you can shake a stick at. But we've got to git out of here and hide our tracks till we find out whose ground this is. What work we do must be done by night. It would be awful to go this far an' then have somebody else 'come in an' claim the gold."

They crawled back through the little tunnel entrance, and after quickly dressing themselves they began to undo all the work of the previous night by filling up the outlet for the water and covering the signs of their work by hiding the new earth with stones, dry leaves and dead tree branches. Then they began to look about the neighborhood of the cave for human habitation. The barking of a dog led them over the mountain side, the distance of half a mile, where they came upon a mountain hut. Seated on a fallen tree trunk was an old hermit with face overgrown with long beard. Tom and Pete advanced toward the old man, and Tom, bowing respectfully, asked if they might get a drink of water there. The old hermit pointed to a spring near the door, where the boys refreshed themselves by means of an old oyster can. Then Tom remarked in an off-hand manner: "You've got a nice spring up here. Any others round here on this mountain?"

"Yep, there's the Magic Spring down apiece," the old man answered.

Tom and Pete pretended surprise.

"Oh, that so? Where 'bouts?" And Tom looked interested.

"Oh, down under that big ledge," explained the old man. Then he puffed at his pipe and became uncommunicative. But Tom pressed more questions. "Don't reckon there's any caves about here, eh?" And he slyly winked at Pete, who grinned behind his hand in a knowing way.

"Yep, there's one whoppin' big one down at Magic Spring," the old man answered. "But it's full of rattlers and wildcats. Besides, all thet it's haunted."

Tom almost gasped. Pete felt cold shivers running up his spine and chilling the roots of his hair. Pete ventured a remark, in a weak voice:

"Is it certain it's haunted—an' full of rattlers an' wildcats?"

"Sure," the old man replied with a knowing twinkle in his eyes that the boys did not note. "That's why I had the big entrance closed up with solid rock an' mortar. All the rattlers, wildcats and spooks what's in there will stay there I reckon, an' them what's out will stay out or go in through the spring water."

"W'y, is there—I mean was there another way of gettin' into the cave besides through the spring?" asked Tom, his eyes wide.

"Yep, till I shet it up," declared the old man. "Once a man came there to try and go in through the spring—so the story goes—and the spooks what run the place didn't relish the intruder so they put pizen in the water so that when the man drank it he died. It is said that his skeleton sits in the left-hand corner of the big cave. But you've got to have a good light to see it by. Leastwise, I han't never drunk any of that water."

"W'y, what'll it do to a feller 'at has drunked it?" cried Pete, suddenly imagining pains were darting through his stomach.

"Oh, nothin' after the first drinkin'," answered the old man. "But if they ever come back and drink of it the second time they'll fall dead on the spot. You see, if a spook sees anybody there it waits till he's gone away; then it stoops down and says some funny words over the water, calls the rattlers, wiggle their tails in it and—presto!—the water's as pizen as pizen itself is pizen. Then if the feller comes back and takes a sip it's all night with him, and don't you forgit it."

The old man put his pipe to his mouth and began to puff away.

Tom looked at Pete and said: "I reckon we'd better be off for home."

Pete returned the look and answered "I reckon so." In their haste to be off they forgot to say good-day to the hermit, who sat watching the boys as they ran down the mountainside, with their rifles over their shoulders. They had left the spade at the cave. A funny little smile played on the old man's bewhiskered face as he muttered to himself: "I guess they won't pester me by trying to open up that pesky cave very soon. I can't be bothered by human critters runnin' round in my vicinity."

As Tom and Pete made rapid tracks for town Tom said: "If I live to git home I'll drink a gallon of caster oil to git rid of thet pizen water."

"If I live to git home," panted Pete, out of breath with running, "I'll bet you I never go huntin' treasure hid in ole pots any more, so I won't!"

"Oh, the gold in pots is all O. K.," said Tom, a bit humiliated over the affair. "It's the rattlers and hants what scared us off. If we'd not a-run into them we'd a lugged home a million apiece, bet you we would."

But up to date Tom has never mentioned "treasure in old iron pots" to Pete, and the subject of the Magic Spring is a "touchy" one with him.

CITY LIFE AND PHYSIQUE.

It is a commonly accepted theory that town life, especially the life of the vast modern city, tends to physical deterioration. In his new book, "The Soul of London," Mr. Ford Madox Hueffer poohpoohs the theory in the following original bit of argument:

There remains the question of physical deterioration. "That Neurasthenia joke," said a modern doctor, a man looking half Jew, half negroid, but young and alert, with beady eyes behind large spectacles, "it's as old as the hills. Jezebel was Neurasthenic; so was Lot's wife when she looked back; so was the writer of the book of Job; so was Edward II.; so was Shakespeare, or whoever wrote 'Timon of Athens.' If we've deteriorated physically, when did the deterioration begin?" He paced up and down his consulting room smiling, and tapped his patient on the shoulder with a stethoscope. "We've improved; we're improving. Why, my dear sir, what was old age in the mediaeval centuries? A man—a king—was worn out, crippled with rheumatism, too heavy-bellied to mount his horse before he was 45. As to the common people, they died like flies; they had no stamina. No power of resisting disease. Town life isn't unhealthy; the art of sanitation did not begin until the towns grew large. Did you ever see an old farm house? Where did they build them? Always in hollows, in muddy, airless bottoms, to be near water—you understand, near water—and they drained into that water, and they were plague houses all of them.

"Did you ever have to do with a sick farm laborer? Those fellows! Why, they fold their hands and die for a touch of liver. Their life doesn't hold them because it contains no interest. Half their healthy hours are spent in moaning and brooding; they all suffer from dyspepsia, because of their abominable diet of cheese and tea. Why, I'd rather attend 50 London street rats, with half a lung apiece, than one great hulking farm bailiff. Those are the fellows, after all, the London scaramouches, for getting over an illness.

"Don't you see, my dear sir, your problem is to breed disease resisting men, and you won't do it from men who mope about fields and hedges. No! modern life is a question of towns. Purify them if you can; get rid of smoke and foul air if you can. But breed a race fitted to inhabit them in any case."

That, indeed, is the problem which is set before London—the apotheosis of modern life. For there is no ignoring the fact that mankind elects to live in crowds. If London can evolve a town type, London will be justified of its existence.

Fire Insurance Magnate—"What is your favorite dramatical production?" Second Insurance Magnate—"Other People's Money."—Baltimore American.

Ayer's Hair Vigor. You know gray hair adds twenty years to your looks! Then restore the color; keep young! Stop your hair from falling out and make it grow long and heavy. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Condensed Advertisements.

Rates for insertion in THE TIMES: All classifications, except Births, Marriages and Deaths, 1 cent per word per day; six insertions for the price of four; no advertisement taken for less than 25 cents. Time rates on application.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.
Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

KAI CHUNG & BRO., 158 Government St. Employment agency; servants and laborers for any work. Ring up phone 1123 Boot and shoe store.

FOR GARDENING—Cleaning, or in fact work of any kind, ring up the W. C. T. U. Mission, 17 Johnson street. Phone 1124.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.
Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

YOUNG LADY seeks position as bookkeeper, has had several years' experience; can furnish references. Apply Z., Times Office.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

WANTED—MALE HELP.
Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

500 RAILWAY LABORERS WANTED—For all information apply to Employment Agency, No. 60 Rae street. J. Devereux.

ANY INTELLIGENT person may earn a good income corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. Northern Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.
Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

WANTED—Millinery improvers and trimmers. Apply in show room. Henry Young & Co.

WANTED—A ward maid. Apply to Matron, Jubilee Hospital.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

BOARD AND ROOMS.
Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

GORDON HOTEL, 90 Yates street. Room and board for a limited number; terms moderate and inclusive, hot and cold baths, telephone, reading room, piano, etc.

FURNISHED ROOMS—First-class table, well recommended; fine brick house and grounds; piano and croquet lawn. Telephone A370. 227 Johnson, corner Vancouver.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.
Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

SMALL furnished cottage wanted. Box 39, Times Office.

WANTED—Old gold and silver, cast-off clothing, boots and shoes, carpenters' tools, etc. Jacob Aaronson's new and second-hand store, 64 Johnson street; two doors below Government street.

WANTED—All kinds of bicycle repair work; all work guaranteed. J. T. Braden, 20 Douglas street. Estimates given on all plumbing and heating work.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

LOST AND FOUND
Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

LOST—Left in Esquimalt car, Monday afternoon, brown paper parcel containing white linen waist and piece of new blue linen, etc. Reward for return to Times Office.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

TO LET.
Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

TO LET—Part of store on Fort street, near Government. Apply 41 Fort street.

TO RENT—Furnished or unfurnished, house of 9 rooms, Topaz avenue. Apply Dr. A. A. Humber, 46 Government street.

TO LET—One of the nice cottages on Yates street. Apply 247 Yates.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

Your Time is worth money.

When you are seeking the opportunity to save on a large or small purchase, call here the first place. We have a complete line of Wall Paper and Paints, and assure you that you will make no mistake in buying here.

Mellor Bros., Limited

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Licensing Commissioners at their next sitting for a transfer of the license to sell wines, spirituous and fermented liquors by retail on the premises at 213 Douglas street, Victoria, B. C., and known as the Leland Hotel, to A. Heson.

GEO. STOKES.

Witness: A. J. O'Reilly.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.
Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

FOR SALE—Good family milch cow, 5 years old. Apply Speed Bros.

FOR RENT—New six roomed house, on Constance Ave., Esquimalt road, partly furnished or unfurnished. Apply at Beaumont P. O.

FOR SALE—Canaries, guaranteed everlasting singers, $3 each. Mrs. Abbott, Moss street.

FOR SALE—Hammerless revolver, 38 cal., $3.50; Sandow's grips, $2.50; Winchester repeating rifle, 44 cal., $6; meerschaum pipe, very old, $15; horse blanket, $1.50; gold filled chains, $1.75; silver watches, $5; an old Lyon & Healy banjo, $10. Jacob Aaronson's new and second-hand store, 64 Johnson street, two doors below Government street.

FOR SALE—Motor, 1½ horse power, for sale, cheap. 121 Blanchard street, cor. of Fort.

CHOICE ACRE PROPERTY—Within a mile and a half of City Hall; price $150 an acre, easy terms. Helsterman & Co.

FOR SALE—Phaeton, nearly new. Apply at Barlow's Stables.

FURNITURE, tents, air-tight heaters wanted. Steam engine for sale. At Brittancourt's, old church, cor. Broad and Pandora streets. Phone A906.

FOR SALE—Horses of all sizes, from $35 up; new and second-hand buggies, carts and wagons, from $10 up; a few first-class fresh cows. Apply Fisher's Carriage Shop, Store street.

FOR SALE—First-class planer and matcher, in good order, 6x15. Shawnigan Lake Lumber Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

REMOVAL—Mrs. M. Harding, dressmaker and ladies' tailor, has removed from Room 47, Five Sisters' Block, to 131 Fort street, 2 doors above Blanchard street.

RUPTURE—Heard's Rupture Appliances for men, women and children; recommended by physicians everywhere. Office, 76 Yates street.

DICKSON & HOWES, 131 to 135 Johnson street, Grimm's Block, Victoria, manufacturers of show cases and store fixtures in hard and soft wood; designs and estimates furnished.

AH WING—Fashionable tailor, ladies' and gents' clothes made to order and perfect fit guaranteed. 199 Government street.

SING TAI—Manufacturer and dealer in ladies' silk and cotton underwear, dresses, wrappers, etc. 74 Douglas street, Victoria.

BEST JAPANESE PORCELAIN and fancy goods at Kawai Bros. Co., 86 Douglas St.

BOARDS OF TRADE, Tourist Associations, etc., should consult us when preparing guide books, advertising literature, and all kinds of illustrated folders. We group photos artistically and guarantee best results. B. C. Photo-Engraving Co., 26 Broad street, Victoria.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

BUSINESS CHANCES.
Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

BUSINESS FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures of a clothing and men's furnishing business for sale as a going concern; everything new and fresh, up-to-date and in first-class condition. Apply 422, this office.

COFFEE AND SPICES.

VICTORIA COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS—Office and mills, 148 Government street. A. J. Morley, proprietor.

PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS.

A. & W. WILSON, Plumbers and Gas Fitters, Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths; Dealers in the best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc.; shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 126.

CHIMNEY SWEEPING.

CALL ON MESSRS. LLOYD & CO., sweepers to H. M. Naval Department. Please leave orders at Gower & Wrigglesworth's, Up-to-Date Fish Market, 119 Douglas St.

CHIMNEYS CLEANED—Defective flues fixed, etc. Wm. Neal, 32 Quadra street. 'Phone A381.

CARPET RENOVATING.

J. F. SHARP—Carpets and rugs beaten, renovated and retaid at reasonable prices. Leave orders at Reid's Tea Store, 83 Douglas street, Clarence Block. Ring up 1120.

WATCH REPAIRING.

A. PETCH, 99 Douglas street. Specialty of English watch repairing. All kinds of clocks and watches repaired.

EDUCATIONAL.

VIOLIN AND PIANO INSTRUCTION—Mrs. Maud Monks, 6 Garbally road, Terms moderate.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad street. Special attention given to bookkeeping. Thorough instruction in bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting. E. A. Macmillan, principal.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY and R. R. Accounting; $50 to $500 a month salary assured our graduates under bond. Our six schools the largest in America and endorsed by all railroads. Write for catalogue. Morse School of Telegraphy, Cincinnati, O., Buffalo, N. Y., Atlanta, Ga., La Crosse, Wis., Texarkana, Tex., San Francisco, Cal.

DYEING AND CLEANING.

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS, 141 Yates street. Largest dyeing and cleaning establishment in the province. Country orders solicited. Tel. 200.

CEMENT WORK.

SLATE AND GRAVEL ROOFING, cement sidewalks laid, etc. John Bell. Leave orders at Nicholles & Renouf.

HOTELS.

FERNIE, B. C.—Hotel Waldorf. Splendid accommodation for tourists and commercial men.

SURVEYORS.

THOS. H. PARR, Provincial Land Surveyor, Five Sisters' Block, Victoria.

LEE & FRASER,
Real Estate and Insurance Agents, 9 and 11 Trounce Avenue.

NORTH SAANICH—100 acres, 15 in pasture, small house, and fenced; price $2,000.

TO RENT—Farm, containing 40 acres of good bottom land, house, barns, fruit trees, etc.; rent $200 per year.

TWO LOTS—Assessed for $500; will sell for $325.

SMALL COTTAGE—6 minutes from Post Office, sewer connections and electric light; price $1,100, terms.

BELTON AVE., VICTORIA WEST—5-roomed cottage and lot 60x120 feet; only $700.

GOOD LOT—Near car line, fronting on 2 streets; price $125.

CRAIGFLOWER ROAD CAR LINE—Large lot; price $250, easy terms.

CAREY ROAD—Near Creamery, lots $50 each; terms, $10 down and $5 per month.

HOUSES TO RENT—See our list of vacant dwellings; we have a good list to select from.

Money to Loan; Fire and Life Insurance; also Choice Farm Lands.

LEE & FRASER,
Real Estate and Insurance Agents, 9 and 11 Trounce Avenue.

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Real Estate, Financial & Insurance Agents, 45 Fort Street.

MAINLAND FARMS FOR SALE.

820 acres, a well watered and fine stock range.

A fine ranch, near Findlay Creek, new house, herd of cattle, number of horses; cheap.

642 acres at $4 per acre, adjoins the Findlay Creek ranch.

1,300 acres, 500 cultivated, 100 meadow, house and buildings.

320 acres at $5 per acre, Findlay Creek.

320 acres in Fort River Meadows, 400 acres prairie, make a good dairy farm.

Hotel and 250 acres good farming land.

200 acres, all cultivated.

SWINERTON & ODDY
102 GOVERNMENT STREET.

7 ROOMED HOUSE—All modern improvements, lot 60x120, good location, on Bellott street, $3,000.

5 ROOMED COTTAGE—Hot water connections, electric light, stable, lots 60x120 each, fruit trees, nice lawn, $2,500.

3 LOTS—Stanley avenue, $400 each.

LOT—60x135, Jubilee Ave., $400.

TWO LOTS—Connaught street, close to Gorge tram line, $200 each.

Several 8 1-3 acre pieces, 6 miles out, all good land; just the thing for fruit, and nice location.

Some CHOICE ACRE BLOCKS for sale; all good cultivated land.

10 ACRES—Lake District, 4 cleared, good soil, 4 roomed dwelling, barn, chicken houses, 80 fruit trees, 9 miles from city, horse, rig, implements, poultry and furniture included in price, $1,000.

154 ACRES—Salt Spring Island, 10 cleared, 10 slashed, 3 roomed house, good barn 50x40, new shed, poultry house, orchard of 100 trees, bearing; price $1,300.

A LARGE LIST of acreage close to city.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.
In amounts of $500 and upwards, at current rates of interest.
Insure in the Connecticut Fire Ins. Co.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Cheap land, within two minutes' walk of Gorge tramway terminus, in any quantity to suit intending purchasers.

FINE FIVE-ACRE BLOCKS—Between Gorge and Burnside roads, on easy terms. Reduction made to first purchaser of land sold under new sub-division.

TO CLOSE ESTATE—Offers will be received up to noon Saturday, 15th July, 1905, for the purchase of two valuable city water front lots with buildings. MUST BE SOLD.

FOR SALE—Good business block on Yates street, returning good interest on the investment.

ALSO SECTION 16, ESQUIMALT DISTRICT—Cheap.
For particulars apply to
J. STUART YATES,
22 BASTION STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

BUILDER & GENERAL CONTRACTOR.

THOMAS CATTERALL—16 Broad street. Building in all its branches; wharf work and general jobbing. Tel. 820.

CONTRACTORS.

ESTIMATES GIVEN on moving buildings; work carefully done at reasonable prices. Johnson & Co., 111 North Pembroke St.

DICKSON & HOWES, 131 to 135 Johnson street, Grimm's Block, Victoria, manufacturers of show cases and store fixtures in hard and soft wood; designs and estimates furnished.

JAMES FAIRALL—Contractor and Builder. Plans and specifications with estimates furnished. No charge for plans of small houses, bungalows or cottages. Eleven years architectural experience. 11 Springfield Ave., Victoria West. Tel. 444.

JOHN HAGGARTY—Contractor, 47 Discovery street. All kinds of teaming done and estimates given. When you want the scavenger to call 'phone us. 184.

CHAS. A. M'GREGOR, 95 Yates street. Jobbing trade a specialty. Twenty years' experience. Orders promptly filled.

SCAVENGERS.

R. H. NUNN, Constance avenue, Beaumont. General teaming and scavenger. Orders taken by 'phone, No. M481.

MACHINISTS.

L. HAFER, General Machinist, No. 159 Government street. Tel. 930.

UNDERTAKING.

W. J. HANNA, Graduate U. S. College of Embalming, New York, 102 Douglas street. Office telephone, 498. Residence telephone, 611.

BEAUMONT BOGGS
Real Estate and Insurance Agent, 42 Fort St.

COTTAGE—Very central, Church Hill, in good order, and sewered; terms very easy; price $2,750.

MALAHAT—80 acres good land; price $10 per acre.

SHEEP OR CATTLE RANCH—250 acres; price $8 per acre.

COWICHAN—Improved farm, water frontage; must be sold, with stock and machinery; price $5,000; terms.

FOR SALE—50 of the best farms on Vancouver Island. Call at office for list.

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FOR SALE—Old Esquimalt road, 5-roomed cottage, bath and pantry, sewer and electric light, only $1,300; easy terms. (570 c.)

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FOR SALE—Fourth street, adjoining the famous Palmer orchard, 12 acres, five acres under cultivation, small dwelling, barn, house for Chinaman, etc., 2 cows, 1 horse and harness, implements; cheap as a going concern. (3070 g.)

FOR SALE—Six miles from city, 18 acres, of which 13 acres are under cultivation, small cottage, barn, good supply of water, 70 fruit trees in bearing; a bargain. (3070 h.)

FOR SALE—Yates street, half lot, cottage and stable, $950. This is close in and cheap.

FOR SALE—Centre of city, 7-roomed dwelling, in good order, modern; price $2,100, easy terms, interest at 6 per cent. (490.)

FOR SALE—Four-roomed cottage and full lot, $800. (490.)

FOR SALE—Chatham street, between Blanchard and Cook streets, full lot and small cottage, $1,050. (490.)

FOR SALE—Lot, corner Douglas and Chatham streets. (2170.)

FOR SALE—Lot, Superior street, $800. (2170.)

FOR SALE—Lot, Store street; fine site for small factory; $800. (2170.)

FOR SALE—8-roomed dwelling, near Dallas road, $1,000, on particularly easy terms. (4108.)

FOR SALE—Saanich District, 20 acres, all cleared and under cultivation, 3-roomed house, barn, stable, chicken house, good water, no rock or stumps; $2,700, and easy terms. (3050L.)

FOR SALE—5 acres, fenced and under hay 3 miles from city; only $1,000. (3090M.)

FOR SALE—Douglas Gardens; the only choice lots on the market. Price and terms on application.

FOR SALE—Fort street, near Cook street, double front lot, 60x120 feet, fine residential site; price and terms on application.

FOR SALE—Four miles from town, 20 acres, of which 12 acres are cultivated, balance light timber, principally oak, orchard of 140 fruit trees in bearing, five-roomed cottage, brick dairy, large barn, three wells of excellent water, good roads; price and terms on application.

FOR SALE—Lot, 60x120, and 7-roomed house, McClure street; $1,600.

FOR SALE—Water lot and dwelling, near the new C. P. R. wharf, James Bay; price and terms on application.

FOR SALE—Fort street, near Linden avenue, 10-roomed dwelling, double front lot; well situated for private boarding house.

FOR SALE—Esquimalt road, with frontage on beach, ½ acre and 8-roomed house, $2,500; terms.

FOR SALE—240 acres, Lake District, excellent fruit soil, plenty of water; only $6,000.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

A KING, A BOOK, A PENKNIFE, A FIRE.

The International Sunday school lesson for August 20th, is "Jeholakim Burns the Word of God," Jer. xxxvi., 21-32.

By William T. Ellis.

The same human traits are constantly cropping out in people everywhere, and throughout all history. There is no substantial difference between the wealthy society dame who causes to be ousted from his pulpit the preacher whose sermons come too close home to her, and the Chinese officials that chop off the heads of the reformers who teach advanced ideas, and the Puritans who persecuted Quakers, and the blind zealots of the middle ages who burned Bibles, and the mobs who tried to kill Garrison for his abolition views, and the ancient Jewish King who cut to pieces with his penknife the scroll of prophecy which displeased him.

This last-named incident in the life of Jeholakim, King of Judah, is the basis for the present lesson which the world's Sunday schools are studying. It is interesting historically, and illuminating with respect to present life. On the see-saw of history Jeholakim was down; his father, the good Josiah, had been up, a patriotic, reverent, God-fearing King. He had blundered in matter of international politics, and had died on the battlefield by the sword of Egypt. Between him and Jeholakim there was an interregnum of three months, when a younger son sat on the throne, being then carried captive to Egypt. Jeholakim accepted vassalage to Pharoah and then tried to even up for his weakness by playing the tyrant at home. He was vain, extravagant, cruel and intolerant. He was later compelled by Nebuchadnozzar victories to transfer his allegiance to Babylon. He was a vassal in spirit as well as in state, and all that we learn about him proves him to be the petty, puerile and unworthy son of his father.

The Man Who Writes.

A thorn in Jeholakim's side was the weeping prophet, Jeremiah. While the King was content to build palaces for himself and to enjoy his royal estate amid the tottering pillars of his kingdom, the great-souled, delicate spirited prophet was pouring forth his soul in tears because of the nation's decline. We shall learn about him next week; enough now to know that his warnings had made him unpopular even with the people, and the lot of this gentle heart in a rough time was one long Gethsemane.

At last he was restrained from preaching. His dramatic figure could no longer be seen prophesying in the temple and at the city's gates. No more was attention arrested by his powerful object lessons. But God always provides some pulpit for a man with a message. The person who really has something to say can always find means to say it; "mute, inglorious Miltons" do not exist outside of poetry; had the divine fire burned in their hearts it would have blazed forth into utterance. A young student for the ministry was told by his wise friends that he would never make a preacher; but this shattering of his soul's dear dream and desire did not spoil his usefulness. He wanted to speak God's message; and so he wrote, and now he reaches millions with the Gospel.

With his mouth closed, Jeremiah wrote. The test of the real worth of a message, and of its enduring power, is to reduce it to writing. A glib tongue, an attractive personality and a mastery of platform arts may make a speaker popular, although his utterances may be empty air. But when such a one writes, his brain-nakedness is exposed to all the world. The prophet, ancient or modern, whose words will bear reduction into black and white, is a fortunate man; for unto him it is given to sit down in seclusion and quiet with his congregation and to reason together in seriousness, with the likelihood of impressions being most deep and abiding. Jeremiah began to count most when, by the help of Baruch, the scribe, he began to write. Speed the day when every printing press becomes a pulpit of truth.

A Critical Hour for a Kingdom.

Here enters into the story a young man or boy—and, by the way, this dramatic event in the lift of ancient Judah is peculiarly susceptible of treatment by means of character studies. Young Micaiah was of good blood, with Gemariah for his father and Shaphen for his grandfather, and he proved true to the family traditions. He heard Baruch reading to the people from the roll of Jeremiah's prophecy of the doom that awaited Judah. His alert mind was tremendously impressed, and he conceived it to be his religious and patriotic duty to bring his discovery to the attention of the Kings, Princes or Captains. They shared his interest, and sent for Baruch. They, in turn, were deeply moved, and resolved that the matter should come to the King's ears, as of first importance to him and to the state. But, knowing their royal master, they sagely counselled the scribe and the prophet to conceal themselves, leaving the roll behind.

So we see the King seated in state in his sumptuous winter palace, having heard the Princes' request and having sent his secretary, Jehudi, to fetch the roll. Around him are gathered his congenial courtiers and some of the Princes. The recommendation of the latter had given the incident a gravity which appears on all faces, the satellites taking their cue from the King. With impressive formality, and conscious of the dignity of his position, with all eyes upon him, the scribe slowly reads from the scroll, looking up furtively from time to time to see how his royal master receives these grim and unsparing prophecies of national sin and disaster, with their reiterated "the word of Jehovah," "Thus said Jehovah." As the reading proceeds, the King's brow grows darker and darker. Mingled impatience, wounded pride, and unconcealed anger show in his countenance. After the roll has been turned three or four times, for the reading of successive columns, his displeasure breaks all bounds of self-restraint and kingly dignity. With one hand he grabs the roll from the astonished and affrighted scribe, and with the other he snatches from the latter's girdle the knife used for sharpening reeds into pens, a penknife, and begins to cut at the parchment viciously. With the malicious fury of unreasoning anger he hacks and slashes the roll into fragments, dropping them into the brazier of coals as he proceeds, and taking a puerile satisfaction in venting upon the written page the displeasure he feels at the contents. As he watches the pieces of parchment blacken and blaze up and shrivel into thin charcoal, he felt, poor fool, that he had got even with the prophet.

It was a mad act, as vain as it was childish and irreverent. For several reasons the assembled company should have stood startled and ashamed, and rent their garments. The chronicler records his amazement that this did not follow, but that instead the court stood by unblanched. It is noteworthy that neither the King nor his attendants had sense or reverence enough to be troubled over this act of folly and impiety and defiance to the nation's God. This fact indicates the deplorable conditions of the nation at the time. When a man or a people loses the spirit of reverence, he or it is pretty well along on the road to spiritual atrophy, which is doom.

Three sane counsellors there were, who had the courage to protest against the King's madness; thank God, no Jeholakim or Rehoahoam is left without some wise advisers, and no council without its Gamaliel.

A Foiled Vengeance.

Folly grows by foolishness. The King's deed only added to his recklessness; in addition to destroying the prophecy, he tried to kill the prophets. Intolerance soon becomes persecution. Jeholakim's messengers sought Jeremiah and Baruch, "but Jehovah hid them," as He always may be trusted to hide His own. This mad King was but one of many to learn, at dear cost, that it is an unequal fight to try to do battle against the Lord Almighty. The Lord's messengers and the Lord's message are precious in his sight.

The time of seclusion for the prophet and the scribe was a time of service; they were given a fuller revelation of God's will for Judah and bidden to write another roll, fuller and more dire than the first. Instead of adverting disaster by his childish use of a penknife and the brazier, the King only added to it. He who will not learn must suffer. God always has another roll. It is easy to burn His book or to stone his messengers, but it is not possible to silence him. This policy of attempting to suppress truth, instead of accepting it, is still in vogue. An unwritten rule of modern political, commercial, yes, and of intellectual and religious conflict is, "If you cannot answer, crush." Does a professor dare to teach unpleasant truths for the times? Throw him out! Does a paper print facts that you wish hidden? "Get a line on it," intimidate it, buy it up, pay blackmail to do it—anything but face the truth. Does an opponent differ with you? By any means, by all means, shut him up. Burn the roll, persecute the prophets—but still,

"God's day is marching on."

Until the God of all truth can be throttled as easily as the poor prophet, who is so susceptible to attack along the bread-and-butter line, the truth is bound to prevail; although this most obvious lesson of history is difficult for petty people, who are puffed up by pride and place and power, to get into their minds. Whenever it comes to a conflict between temporal power and eternal truth, only one ultimate issue is possible.

There is no penknife sharp enough, no fire hot enough, to destroy the book which God has written. The persistence of the Bible, when one considers all the Jeholakims it has encountered in three thousand years, is nothing less than a proof of its divine nature. Voltaire boasted in a hundred years no one would read the Bible; yet to-day he, its supposed vanquisher, is but a name, known only to the lettered, while his home is the site of one of the hundreds of printing presses that turn out Bibles in an endless stream. The Book of which Jeremiah's prophecy is still a part, is to-day the most widely read, the most carefully studied, and the most influential collection of written words. Jeholakim and thousands since, like the pirate of Southey's "Inchcape Rock," destroyed the bell-buoy, only to be wrecked on the rocks.

It is now admitted that the out-of-town attendance at both the Epworth League convention in Denver and the Christian Endeavor convention in Baltimore was much smaller than usual. Nevertheless, the character of both conventions was an improvement upon predecessors. Religious leaders say that the day of big conventions is done.

YOUNG PEOPLES' SOCIETY TOPICS.

THE WORTH OF WINSOMENESS.

Terse comments upon the uniform prayer meeting topic of the Young People's Societies — Christian Endeavor, Epworth League, Baptist Young People's Union, etc. —for August 20th, "The Duty of Winsomeness," Prov. xv., 13-15; 1 Cor., ix., 19-22.

By William T. Ellis.

There is worth in winsomeness. Some brusque persons affect to despise the graces and charms by which one's personality is made pleasing to others. Of sterling worth themselves, they seem rather to prefer a little tarnish upon silver. Yet silver and gold were made to shine, and "diamonds in the rough" are finally valuable only when they are polished; and human characters, too, the most precious thing in the world, are designed by their Creator to be beautiful. No life is fulfilling its highest destiny and possibility unless it be an attractive life, giving delight to all the other lives that it touches. It is winsomeness that wins; hearts go out instinctively to the person whose manner is one of charm and graciousness.

• • •

We accept men for what they seem to be; we hold them for what we have proved them to be.

• • •

Despite all cynicism, beauty is queen. The world bends its knee to those whose appearance and conduct give pleasure. To despise the beautiful would be to spurn the powerful. Every girl is justified in making herself as charming as she knows how—being sure, of course, not to mistake mere surface pigments for the deeper beauty that shines through every lineament and pervades the whole being—for in beauty resides ability not only to please, but also to persuade and to minister and to lead. A woman may as effectively serve God in the robe cut according to the latest fashion plate as in the demure garb of the deaconess; and the parlor of culture may be as noble a sphere of service as the hospital or the tenement.

• • •

Whoever reveals virtue's winsomeness is preaching the Lord's truth.

• • •

Rugged worth retains friends, but winsomeness makes them. So the person whose sterling character wears the adornings of graciousness is surest of life's best things.

• • •

God's gentleman meets life, with all it brings of good or evil, serenely and suavely, because he is strong and brave. This attitude toward the world cannot be taught by any dancing master or teacher of etiquette; its springs lie deep in the spirit. Its poise is merely an expression of its power; its unruffled demeanor is simply a manifestation of the heart's calm.

• • •

The grace of God may be shown by a display of the graces of Christ.

• • •

There is such a thing as the selfishness of unselfishness. Some humble spirits are so bent on sacrifice and service that they forget to allow others to display the same virtues. They deny their neighbor the right to a share of self-denial. Their selflessness begets selfishness in others. All unwittingly they really are selfish in the enjoyment of their martyrdom. Now this is not winsomeness. Despite its having all the lines of beauty, the cipher is not the most highly esteemed character. Nobody has any right, if he yields any respect at all to God's workmanship, to efface his personality. It is by most beautifully expressing our own life, and not by obliterating it, that man and God are to be best pleased and served.

• • •

Doubtless there are good Christians who are boors and yokels; but religion has not done its full mission in their case. The Gospel is forever busily at work in bettering people's manners, as well as their morals; its invariable tendency is to make men and women more refined, as well as more righteous. Wherever Christianity has done anything like its full work with a people, there you find a community of ladies and gentlemen. The grace of God goes hand in hand with the grace of culture.

• • •

There is a winsomeness which is of art, and not of heart. It is merely a fashionable outward cloak, a conventional, convenient and comfortable garment, yet woven on the loom of cold, calculating self-interest. Such is the "pride that apes humility"; or the polished manners which are mere veneer for cruel and animal selfishness; or the fine speech that attempts to hide low thoughts. Machiavell counselled the cultivation of these pretences. But this is always vain, in the long run. This bogus winsomeness, when discovered only adds to the repellancy of that which it attempts to cover. Ultimately everybody, and immediately God, appraises a person at his real worth.

• • •

There is a rule of architecture which commands, "Ornament construction, but never construct ornament." It is a good law for character builders. The great fundamental virtues of life are of prime importance; nothing else can take the place of them. They are a man's first business in the world. It is more important to be true than to be tactful, to be pure than polished, to be brave than brilliant, and to be generous than to be gracious. He who puts winsomeness ahead of worth is like the architect who erects fancy cornices but neglects the foundation walls.

• • •

Manner is often as important as deed. Everybody knows instances of truly good men and women who are yet loved by nobody. They manage, somehow, to make virtue repellant. On the other hand, the sight is a familiar one of the worthless or wicked man who is such "a good fellow" that people are inclined to condone his faults. This is a lesson of everyday life which points to the importance of winsome ways. It is not enough to be bound for a great goal, and devoted to a noble mission; the whole journey of life should be made a ways'de ministry of winsomeness.

SEVEN SENTENCE SERMONS

The mere lapse of years is not life; knowledge, truth, love, beauty, goodness, faith, alone can give vitality to the mechanism of existence.—Marcus Aurelius.

• • •

'Tis excellent to have a giant's strength, but 'tis tyrannous to use it like a giant.—Shakespeare.

• • •

If I covet any high grace,
It is this—upon my face,
Just to show an inner light,
To illumine others' night.
—Anna Burnham Bryant.

• • •

The best thing to take people out of their own worries is to go to work and find out how other folks' worries are getting on.—Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney.

• • •

When speaking of other people, every word we think should pass through three sieves before it gets to our lips: Is it true? Is it kind? Is it necessary?—Anon.

• • •

Four things a man must learn to do
If he would make his record true;
To think without confusion clearly,
To love his fellow-men sincerely,
To act from honest motives purely,
To trust in God and Heaven securely.
—Cowper.

• • •

When the devil tries our faith, it is that he may crush it or diminish it; but when God tries our faith, it is to establish it or increase it.—Marcus Rainsford.

NEWS AND NOTES.

More than two hundred summer camps for boys and young men are conducted in many parts of the country by the Y. M. C. A.

• • •

There has arisen in India a new religious leader named Vuablan, who claims to be the reincarnation of both Jesus Christ and Vishnu.

• • •

The general conference for Christian workers at Northfield, Mass., inaugurated by D. L. Moody, is now in progress. Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Morgan, of London, is the leading speaker.

• • •

Because they have been repeatedly swept by plague, two villages in the bounds of the Foochow conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, China, have asked to be enrolled en masse as church members, and have offered their temples for Christian services.

• • •

One of the few regions on the face of the earth hitherto inaccessible to missionaries has been the centre of Abyssinia. Now, under the favoring auspices of King Menelik, the Swedish mission has penetrated therein, and a number of Christian books in the native language are being printed.

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Three American denominations are building elaborate structures in Manila, the Methodists, Episcopalians and Presbyterians. All three churches are for English speaking people.

• • •

The Y. M. C. A., which seems to go everywhere and do everything, has now been given a yacht by the president of the New York Yacht Club, and it is devoted to young men's vacation cruises on Long Island Sound. Its capacity is thirty men, and all "will ship before the mast," so to speak, in order to learn navigation.

• • •

An interesting denominational development among the Baptists of the United States is the appointment of an evangelistic committee, with one of the leading pastors of the denomination, Rev. Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin, of Brooklyn, to be its salaried secretary. Dr. Woelfkin has resigned his charge to take up the new work the first of October. Methodists, Presbyterians, Congregationalists and other denominations already have similar evangelistic committees.

• • •

That the Hindu child marriage evil has not been over exaggerated by missionaries, is evident from the latest Indian census, which shows that in Bengal alone there are 538 widows who are less than one year old, there are 651 between the ages of two and three years, and 1,756 between three and four, while between four and five the number is 3,861. No less than 34,705 widows are between five and ten years of age, and between the ages of ten and fifteen the enormous total is 75,500 widows. In the Presidency of Bengal almost every fourth girl is a child widow.

• • •

Rather than make trouble among the natives who still believe in the sanctity of the building, a Presbyterian missionary at Soochow, China, Rev. A. R. Kepler, has refused the unconditional gift of an old temple, worth four thousand dollars, for use as a school. The people who own the temple had offered it because they wanted the children to have free tuition, and they agreed to provide an income of three hundred dollars a year for that purpose. There was some opposition on the part of the officials and others clinging to the old idols, so the missionary declined to accept the gift.

More than 200,000 shade and other ornamental trees have been shipped into Denver since the first of the year for local use. This exceeds the shipments for any like period within the last ten years.

The open spaces of London measure twenty-one and one-half square miles. The aggregate cost each year of the maintenance of the parks is less than a quarter of a million sterling.

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The above Company has been formed for the purpose of mining and marketing pumice stone ground and unground; the manufacture of hydraulic cement and building material made from pumice stone, and carrying on the business of mining and trading in Alaska and British Columbia.

The Company owns the only accessible pumice stone mines in North America. The market for pumice stone is large and constantly increasing. Heretofore the supply has come mainly from Italy, subject to a duty of twenty per cent. in the United States. There is no duty coming into Canada. A process has been discovered whereby ground pumice can be manufactured into building material of all kinds, shapes and colors. Pumice is supposed to be decomposed asbestos, thereby making a perfectly fire-proof building material. For tiling, roofing, etc., owing to its lightness and durability it has no equal, and the demand for the product in this shape will be practically unlimited.

The mines are situated in Alaska, within one mile of the bay.

In the bays in the neighborhood of the mines large schools of herring are found during nine months of the year. These herring are of a very superior size and quality; samples of them may be seen at the head office of the Company. It is the intention of the Company to conduct extensive operations in the herring industry and also a general trading business in furs and other commodities.

Of the capital 350,000 shares are paid to the vendors for 8 leases of 20 acres each and all other assets, as per agreement, and 20,000 shares are placed in the treasury, 12,000 of which are offered to the public at 50 cents per share, 25 cents cash on subscription, and 25 cents in 3 months.

It is expected that at least sufficient pumice and herring will be marketed this fall to recoup the Company for the present investment and subsequently a large and profitable business will be established.

This is a rare opportunity to invest in an industrial proposition, the element of speculation being removed by the fact that the pumice is visible in unlimited quantity, and the market price over cost of production warrants large profits to the Company.

The market for herring in Japan, Australia, and in the mining districts of British Columbia is great and constantly increasing.

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Children's Column.

KING OF THE MAY.

Ella was such a sweet-tempered little girl that she was even kind to the Scarecrow in the back garden, who, for some reason or other, had been named John Brown by her brothers. John Brown was a shabby old fellow, with a battered top hat, tattered trousers, and two gaping holes in his coat. Ella used to nod to him as she strolled round the garden, and call out:

"Hullo, John Brown, good morning!" He never raised his hat in reply, like a gentleman; still, John Brown probably liked the little attention.

One day Ella stopped quite near him, and said, "Do you know that to-morrow's the first of May, John Brown?"

No; John Brown did not know anything about that. He knew, of course, that it was springtime, for otherwise he would not have been there guarding the seed from the dickey-birds; but for the matter of that, one day was as good as another to him.

"Yes," continued Ella, joyously; "to-morrow's May Day, and all the children are coming, and we shall dance round a maypole on the lawn, and I'm to be Queen of the May."

"And who will be King, I wonder," said the Scarecrow to himself. "Oh, I do wish I could be King of the May!"

"Poor old John Brown," said Ella, gazing at him; "you do look dreadfully shabby; I think I must really tidy you up a little for May Day."

Laughing, as if it were a capital joke, the little girl ran off, returning presently with some safety pins and the hearth-broom—she knew better than to take the clothes-brush from the full table! "Now, John Brown," she cried, merrily, "stand firm!"

John Brown tried not to waggle, and Ella, laughing all the time, brushed him up and down with the broom, and lastly pinned his gaping coat together.

"There, you look ever so much better, John," she cried; "quite like a gentleman."

John Brown said nothing, but he felt very much pleased. He was a faithful sentinel, was the old Scarecrow, and the birds were dreadfully afraid of him, especially when he creaked, which was on windy days.

The next day the sun shone, a thing it sometimes forgets to do on May Day, and a merry party assembled on the lawn. John Brown heard them singing and laughing, and sighed.

"It's hard to be an old Scarecrow, and have to stand on one leg in a seed-bed," he thought.

Presently the merry voices drew nearer, and Ella, a crown on her flowing hair, came along the path, and all the children with her. The girls wore white dresses and blue sashes, and wreaths of flowers on their heads; the boys carried flags, and they were all in the highest spirits.

"Look at old John Brown!" cried the May Queen. "I brushed him up with the hearth-broom for May Day!"

"Then he ought to be King of the May!" shouted one of the boys.

"Yes, King of the May!" laughed the other children. "John Brown shall be King of the May!"

They were really making fun of poor old John Brown, but he did not know this. And he was as pleased as possible when a wreath of flowers was put round his hat, and a nosegay stuck in his button-hole, and a flag fixed to him somehow.

"He's a very good Scarecrow, and he deserves to be King," said the little Queen, gent'ly.

"King of the May!" shouted the children, full of laughter.

John Brown gave a tremendous creak, which meant, "Ladies and gentlemen, this is the proudest moment of my life!"

The children went off to have their tea, but the new King of the May stopped where he was, for the sparrows were terribly bold, and even a King must attend to business.

SOME PADDIES AND THEIR PETS.

"Patsy."

That boys should be allowed to keep all kinds of pets, and the demands of their little sisters invariably meet with the reply, "Oh, but you've got your dollies," never seemed to me to be quite fair. One day when I took Father out for a long walk over the hills towards Ballyshannon I put it to him very plainly, and he quite seemed to understand that however fond one might be of dolls a real live monkey or a lion cub would be lots more fun.

Well, that long, long walk—and it was an awful fag, I can tell you—had very good results, for in less than a week an interesting little parcel arrived from Donegal, and, wondering why they had torn the paper so much as I undid it, I nearly jumped out of my skin with surprise when I suddenly discovered that it was a cage containing two sweet little nut-brown dormice.

Dear little things they were, with eyes that always seemed starting out of their heads with astonishment, and beautifully bushy tails by which you must not dream of catching them, or you will find only a coating of fur left between your finger and thumb. Of course, the boys wanted dormice, too, when they saw mine. Denny at once offered to swop his nine tame rats for them. They weren't really so tame as he pretended, and one day Emily, who looks after the boys' clothes, declared that one of them bit her badly when she tried to take it out of Micky's knickerbocker pocket. I wouldn't have changed my dormice for a hundred rats, though.

I named them Patsy and Biddy, but their life together was a very short one, because Biddy got out one day. We were so afraid she would starve that we set up a catch-'em-alive trap for her, but the silly little thing instead of going right in to eat the cheese only put her head in the trap, and down came the door. We buried her in Margot's garden, because she is the only one who can make her flowers grow. Margot planted forget-me-nots over Biddy, and Dad made her a lovely tombstone out of the lid of a cigar-box.

What comforted me was the way Patsy grew tame when he became a little widower. In a very short time he would run all over my neck and arms. I fed him mainly on nuts, and was always very stingy with his bread and milk. If you give them too much soft stuff they despise their nuts, and their teeth grow too long when they have nothing to file them down on, and they don't chew their food properly. Then they get something wrong with little Mary, and you find them one fine morning lying on their backs at the bottom of the cage, their little feet tightly clenched, and their little tummies much too full—quite dead.

I found the easiest way to keep Patsy healthy was to have a piece of kitchen paper folded on the floor of the day room of his cage and a handful of soft hay for his bed, and to change them every day. Don't let anyone persuade you that cotton-wool or rags do as well. They don't. The mice get their feet entangled in it, and it gives them fits. Patsy told me so.

RIDDLES.

What is that which everyone wishes for, and yet tries to get rid of?—A good appetite.

Why is a lazy young dog like an inclined plane?—Because it's a slow pup (slope up).

Why is a coal charity the best of all charities?—Because it makes the receiver's grate full (grateful).

Why is a nail fast in the wall like an old man?—Because it is in firm.

What things are never shaved?—Urchins.

What word is than to which, if you add a syllable, it will be shorter?—Short (shorter).

Why is an orange like a church steeple?—Because we have a peel (peal) from it.

Why is a cherry like a book?—Because it is red (read).

Why is a vine like a soldier?—Because it is listed and trained, has ten drills (tendrils), and then shoots.

When is an original idea like a clock?—When it strikes one.

FINDING THE NORTH POLE.

The Water Beetle dipped his oars,
And gazed the wavelets over.
"I feel," he cried, "that I was born
To be an Arctic rover!
Of wild adventures on the deep
I've always been a lover,
And so, before the sun goes down,
The Pole I will discover!"

He paddled out across the pond,
Each moment getting bolder:
"I must," said he, "be steering North,
For now the water's colder.
But, though he looked—it is with tears
Of sorrow that I write it—
Till sunset for the Pole, alas!
He somehow failed to sight it!

The Frog-Mamma swam by and saw
The Beetle's look of sorrow,
"Your quest," said she, "is vain to-day,
And vain 'twill be to-morrow.
You'd better drop this fruitless search,
And cease to worry o'er it;
The only POLE that you'll find here
Is one with TAD before it!"

DUTCH DOLLIE.

Miss Dutchie was Marjorie's favorite doll, although she was made of wood, while the other dolls had wax faces, and some had even real hair.

Miss Dutchie was hardly beautiful. She had the stiffest joints that you ever saw, and the most curious head—round, like the stopper of a bottle. She had a queer, shapeless nose, and black paint instead of hair.

The other dolls were not kind to Miss Dutchie, and the latest wax doll, Miss Evelina, was quite rude.

"Who could be friendly with a Dutch doll?" she said. "Her place is in the kitchen. She is only fit to be a scullerymaid."

The Dutch doll, however, had one thing that was better than beauty—a kind, loving heart. She was sad when the other dolls spoke to her unkindly.

One day Marjorie came to her dolls with great excitement, and put on their best dresses as carefully as if they were going to a party.

"Listen, my darlings," she said. "A picture is to be painted of me with one of you in my arms. Which shall it be?"

"I think I ought to be the one," whispered Miss Evelina to the other dolls. "Surely I am the most beautiful—there cannot be a doubt about it."

The other dolls did not contradict her, but each one secretly hoped to be the one chosen, except the poor Dutch doll, who sat stiffly by herself.

"Why am I not made of wax?" she thought sadly. "Who would choose me?"

Then into the room walked the artist who was to paint the picture.

"Let us have this one," he said, and picked up a doll. Which do you think it was? Not Miss Evelina; not a wax doll at all, but Miss Dutchie.

Marjorie gave a cry of pleasure.

"Yes! yes! That is dear Dutchie. Let her portrait be painted; I am so fond of her."

The other dolls were speechless with surprise.

"Well!" said one to another, "just fancy that wooden thing being put into a picture!"

"As for that," said Miss Evelina, "I think it is rather common to have one's portrait painted. Really I am glad I wasn't chosen."

A woolly toy sheep, close by, chuckled softly.

"Come! A little while ago you had a different tale to tell," said he.

Miss Evelina was speechless with anger, but the other dolls smiled at each other. They thought that the sheep had spoken the truth.

To-day in the house where Marjorie lives you may see on the wall a picture showing a sweet little girl who is holding in her arms a quaint Dutch doll.

From that day the dolls began to be civil to Miss Dutchie.

"She has had her portrait painted," said one to another. "Really, she cannot be so bad. There is something distinguished about her after all."

OLD MOTHER HUBBARD'S DOG.

(As Told by Himself.)

Old Mother Hubbard
She went to the cupboard
To get her poor dog a bone.

Ah, I see you all remember the rhyme. Well, you all know the "Nursery Rhyme" point of view, but perhaps you don't know the dog's, which is quite the most important.

Well, to begin with, between ourselves, I didn't want her nasty bones; I wanted "dog biscuits," only she was too mean to buy any. But, as you know, "the cupboard was bare." Yes, I know "she went to the baker's to buy me some bread," but I told her I would and could not eat it dry. That was what made her go to the butcher's afterwards to fetch me some tripe, but don't suppose that when she came back I was smoking that horrid "pipe" because I liked it. It was only because I couldn't get a cigarette. But there, dogs, like beggars, cannot be choosers! Oh, I know what you were going to say:

She went to the tavern for white wine and red,
And when she came back he stood on his head.

Now, did you ever hear of such a foolish old lady? As if a dog could possibly want wine! Why, I am a teetotaller and wear a blue ribbon, as you may see in my portraits if you look. I stood on my head for a change, it's a more distinguished position than sitting on one's hind legs. Any ordinary dog can do that. Just in the same way, when she obligingly "went to the tailor's to buy me a coat," she found me riding that ridiculous goat simply because I couldn't get a mount anywhere else. You don't suppose I should have ridden a goat if I could have got a proper "gee-gee," do you?

Then Old Mother Hubbard would go to the barber's to get a wig. Now, I didn't want a wig, for I had plenty of hair of my own. "Wig," indeed! Wait till I am old and bald, then there will be time to talk about wigs. But Mother Hubbard's Dog, you know, will never be old; he is always young, and will live as long as nursery rhymes themselves.

As for her going to buy me some "hose," well, we hear of "Puss in Boots"; why not dogs in stockings, I should like to know. You know the rest:

The dame made a curtsey,
The dog made a bow,

which shows how well I had been brought up, and that is just what I am going to do to the nephews and nieces, and remain their very humble servant.

A German paper says the Kaiser is extremely fond of fresh vegetables and that his favorite dish is the British workman's steak and onions, though cooked in the German fashion. With this savory concoction he prefers mashed potatoes.

WHEN A REINDEER'S ANGRY.

We were forced to wait three days after it had stopped snowing for a crust to form, so that we could travel again. It was with many misgivings that we began the last half of the journey, since the snow was now very deep, and the danger of our sinking into drifts was great. To add to our general feeling of fear, the reindeer behaved very badly, and were exceedingly unruly. The wind had moderated somewhat, but it was still intensely cold.

We had travelled half a day without any serious mishap, and were beginning to forget our fears at starting out, when we sped merrily down a mountain side, singing and heloing at the top of our voices, and ran into a gulch and stuck there. The song stopped in our throats, and we sprang to our feet to sink waist deep in the drifts that had entrapped us.

Every movement of our bodies sank us deeper in the snowdrifts, and the infuriated reindeer, finding themselves caught in the banked up snow, almost to their haunches, turned upon us, and would have pawed us to death but for the forethought of Oosilik, who, seeing our danger, sprang forward and, hoisting the overturned pulks in his strong arms, brought them down over our heads and shoulders and pinned us out of sight in the snow.

We heard the hoofs of Uncle Ben beating on the pulk's side, as he pawed up the snow in his efforts to get at us, and if we had not held to the straps and had not kept the pulk over us, he would have tossed it into the air with one sweep of his horns, and would still have had his bout with us, in which case we should have been helpless and completely at his mercy.

For the first time we had occasion to see how fierce an angry reindeer can be. When he was convinced that he could not reach us Uncle Ben turned upon Oosilik, and we heard the Eskimo shouting and clubbing the deer as he ran in and out of the pulks in a swift circuit, pursued by the bellowing reindeer.

We spent an exciting half hour under the pulks, with the hoofs of the deer rattling like hail on the frozen boards, and then the unusual commotion ceased all at once, for the reindeer had found a lichen bed. In a jiffy they were pawing up the snow in their hurry to get at the succulent moss, and we were forgotten.

Amalik and Oosilik lifted the pulks from our heads and dug us out of the snow and set us on our feet. By the time the reindeer had eaten themselves into a passable humor Amalik and Oosilik led them back to the pulks.

We had four hours of travelling before we came in sight of the corral that had sent us the reindeer from Eaton Station. As soon as the deer scented the well known corral, they quickened their strides, so that we reached the station before it was quite dark, and crawled from the sleds with a deep feeling of relief, glad beyond measure to be at home after the perils of our protracted journey.—St. Nicholas.

CATS IN A BOMBARDMENT.

A lady who was in Port Arthur during the bombardment ordered by Admiral Togo, has described the curious effect produced by the cannonade on cats: "I was at my window during each bombardment," she has related, "but only through the day, because at night I did not dare stir out of bed. In front of me there was a little roof, on which five or six cats of the neighborhood collected. Each time there was a bombardment the cats duly arrived, and, having observed them, I on the second occasion proceeded to watch them. With my family we passed the hours looking at them. At each gun shot the cats arched their backs and stiffened their legs, and seemed both terrified and furious. Then, when a hissing shell arrived it gave the signal for a frightful battle. They jumped at each other, raging like tigers, and seemed to hold each other responsible for what was taking place.

"The effect was so comical that we could not help laughing, although the occasion did not inspire gaiety. After having fought, the cats retired for a while, as though bewildered, but as soon as the bombardment commenced again they went through the same business. Each time it was the same."—Leslie's Weekly.

Jetsam, Jokes and Jingles.

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DA BESTA FRAND.

No keeck my dog! Ha! don't you dare!
For just so queeck you do,
You Meester 'Merican I swear
I brack your face for you!
Eh? w'at? Well, den, dat's alla right,
But le me Carlo be.
Excusa me for gat-excite;
Com', look, I smile! See?
I want be frand weeth you, ef dat
You wanta be my frand,
But Carlo ees bes' frand I gat
Een all dees bigga land,
Ah, he ees firsta 'Merican
For com' w'en I am blue
An' mak' me feela like man—
I tal eet all to you.

W'en I am com' from Italy,
Ju landa from da sheep,
Som' thief he tak' my mon from me
An' presto!—he ees skeep.
An' w'en I find ees gon', O! my!
I scream, I pull my hair,
An' justa run aroun' an' cry
Like crazy man for fair.
W'en com'sa beeg polecaman,
I ask, I beg dat he
Weel catcha thiefa ef he can—
He justa laugh at me!
I seet een street—I am so blue—
An' justa hold my head
An' theenk "w'at am I gona do?"
An' weesh dat I am dead.
Som' peopla com' an' look, but dey
Jus' smile an' notta care;
So pretta soon dey goin' away
An' leave me seetin' dere.
How long I seet I no can tal;
I pray, I cry, I curse—
I bat you ef I go to Hal
I no could feel more worse!
But while I seet ees som'theeng sof'
Dat touch my cheek an' w'en
I tak' my hand for brush eet off
Eet touch my cheek agen.
I look, Ees justa leetla cur
Dat wag hees yellow tail
An' blood ees on hees yellow fur,
An' dere ees old teen pail
Tied on hayhind. Poor leetla pup!
But steel he leeck my hand,
As ef he say to me: "Cheer up!
I gona be your frand."
I hug heem up! I am ashame'
For let heem see dat he
Ees justa dog, but alla same
Ees better 'man dhn me.

So! dees ees Carlo, Meester Man,
I introduce to you,
Da true, da kinda 'Merican,
Da first I ever knew.

—T. A. Daly, in Catholic Standard and Times.

Nordy—"I haven't heard anything of Binks for a long, long time. He must be dead." Butts—"No; not dead, but the next thing to it." Nordy—"What do you mean?" Butts—"He's married to a prima donna."—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

That little incident of Mr. Balfour sitting with his watch in hand, waiting to move the closure, reminded me of a story told of Helmholtz, the famous scientist. Three boys in a house were told to go and take the exact time by a clock in the town. The first lad went, looked at the clock, came back, and said: "It is twelve o'clock." In after life he became a prosaic bookseller. The second boy was more exact. He said, on returning, that it was three minutes past twelve. He became a doctor. The third lad looked at the clock, found out how long it had taken him to walk back to the house, returned to the clock, then added the time of his walk to the time of the clock, and reported the result thus: "It is at this moment twelve hours, ten minutes, and fifteen seconds." That boy came to distinction as Helmholtz, the scientist.

"Yes," said the traveller, "I had some exciting experiences in Russia. Perhaps the worst affair happened one night when, ten miles from my home, I discovered my sleigh was being followed by a pack of hungry wolves. I fired blindly into the pack, killing one of the wolves. To my relief the others stopped to devour him, and in this way I was able to gain on them. But soon they were on my scent again, and again I fired, with the same result. I kept on repeating this, until finally there was only one fierce wolf following my sleigh, with hungry eyes fixed on me in anticipation of the supper he was going to make of me." The friend who had listened thus far to the thrilling story interjected a laugh, and said: "Why, man, according to my reckoning, that last wolf must have had all the other wolves inside of him!" The answer came, reluctantly and seriously, "Well, yes, now you mention it, that wolf did wobble a bit."

"Do you think a politician is worse than other men?" "No," answered Senator Sorghum. "He has more temptations."—Washington Star.

"Do you think time is money?" said Biffson. "Can't be!" replied Bangs; "they say there's no end to time—and I'm broke!"—Detroit Free Press.

"The cashier has skipped out and his books are in an awful muddle," announced the bookkeeper. "What shall we do?" "Open a running account with him at once," said the president, promptly.—Cleveland Leader.

Weary Willie—"I had a good job once, but was forced to resign." Mrs. Handout—"How was that?" Weary Willie—"Why, because de boss wouldn't fire me."—Judge.

An ounce of intuition is worth a pound of tuition.—Philadelphia Record.

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REOPENS SEPT. 12th.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Provinces, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded upon by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land to be taken is situated, or if the homesteader desires, he may, on application the land to be taken is situated, or if the to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, or the local agent for the district in which the land is situate, receive authority for some one to make entry for him.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES: A settler who has been granted an entry for a homestead is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry under the provisions of this Act, resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT should be made at the end of three years, before the Local Agent, Sub-Agent or the Homestead Inspector.

Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of his intention to do so.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST MINING REGULATIONS.

Coal.—Coal lands may be purchased at $10 per acre for soft coal and $20 for anthracite. Not more than 320 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2,000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.

Quartz.—A free miner's certificate is granted upon payment in advance of $7.50 per annum for an individual, and from $50 to $100 per annum for a company according to capital.

A free miner, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1,500x1,500 feet. The fee for recording a claim is $5.

At least $100 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When $500 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at $1 an acre.

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PLACER mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee $5, renewable yearly.

A free miner may obtain two leases to dredge for gold of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles. Rental, $10 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of 2½ per cent. collected on the output after it exceeds $10,000.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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CHICAGO, LONDON, HAMILTON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, PORTLAND, BOSTON,

And the Principal Business Centers of Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces.

ALSO TO BUFFALO, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

For Time Tables, etc., address GEO. W. VAUX, Assistant General Passenger and Ticket Agent, 135 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

For San Francisco

LEAVE VICTORIA, 7.30 P.M.

City of Puebla, Aug. 16, 31, Sept. 15.
Umatilla, Aug. 21, Sept. 5.
Queen, Aug. 11, 26, Sept. 10.

Steamer leaves every fifth day thereafter.

EXCURSIONS around the Sound every five days.

ALASKA EXCURSIONS, S.S. Spokane, Aug. 17. Cottage City, Aug. 13, 25.

For South Eastern Alaska

LEAVE VICTORIA, 4 A. M.

S. S. Cottage City, Aug. 13, 25.

LEAVE SEATTLE, 9 P. M.

S. S. Cottage City, Humboldt and City of Seattle, Aug. 12, 16, 18, 24, 26, 28.

Steamers connect at San Francisco with Company's steamers for ports in California, Mexico and Humboldt Bay.

For further information obtain folder.

Right is reserved to change steamers or sailing dates.

TICKET OFFICES.

VICTORIA, 96 Government and 61 Wharf Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO, 4 New Montgomery St.
C. D. DUNANN, Gen. Passenger Agent, 10 Market St., San Francisco.

Oceanic S.S. Co. HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND AND SYDNEY. DIRECT LINE TO HONOLULU.

S. S. ALAMEDA, sails for Honolulu, Saturday, Aug. 19, 11 a. m.
S. S. MARIPOSA, for Tahiti, Sept. 11.
S. S. VENTURA, for Auckland, Sydney, 2 p. m., Thursday, Aug. 31.

A. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., Agts., Tissot Office, 643 Market St., Freight Office, 327 Market St., Pier No. 7, Pacific St.
R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD., Victoria.

Atlantic Steamship Agency

Allan, American, Anchor, Atlantic Transport, Canadian Pacific, Cunard, Dominion, French, Hamburg-American, North German Lloyd, Red Star, White Star. For full information apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, 86 GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B. C.